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Hedging, with Osage Plants.

MR. EDITOR: I cannot agree with the "St. Louis Farmers' Club," on the subject of Osage hedges, nor with Messrs. Dunlap and Sullivan's reported practice.

It is pretty well known that I made, some twenty years ago, the first piece of complete hedge ever known to be made in the West, and first raised and offered the plants for sale in the West. Since then I have used it as almost the exclusive fence on some two thousand acres of my own lands, most of which I still own. I have also noticed it carefully on the lands of the multitudes of men to whom I have sold plants. I therefore think I know somewhat about it, independently of all mere theories in the case—at least so far as our soil and climate here in Central Illinois are concerned.

For several of my first years of hedge making, I set all plants, on my own lands (and in all my circulars recommended others to set their plants), twelve inches apart in the hedge row in a single line, and to stop the intervals by layering or plashing, as we now do. It did finely for the first eight or ten years; but in time, that plashing all died out and left pig holes, in places the whole length of the hedge, to be stopped with stakes or old rails, whenever the grounds were wanted for pigs. I then commend to set them, not more than six inches apart; or, at the rate of twelve thousand to the mile; and, when so set, I find my hedges more than ten years old, are far better and safer—for, whenever the plashing has died out, the trunks are thick enough to turn pigs still, and the hedge is all right in any event.

I admit that, against cattle only, twelve inches or even more, is close enough. I admit, also, that the plashing, if well done, will never die out, provided you keep your hedge annually properly trimmed. But, in the hurry of the season, after a man gets several miles of it on his hands, he is almost sure to neglect more or less of it; and, whenever so neglected, all his plashing is liable to die out for want of sunlight, and leave his hedge full of pig holes.—Suppose a man himself deals only in grown cattle and hogs, is it certain that his children, or those to whom he may sell his lands, will wish to do the same? For a good hedge will,

in all probability, go down to his children's children; for the very oldest hedges in this State are now the very best, and seem to have been growing better, rather than worse, for some fifteen or twenty years.

It often happens in mixed farming that it is needful to turn the sows and pigs into a fallen piece of wheat, or oats, or a new clover patch; and whenever you do wish to do anything of the sort, it is very convenient to know that your hedge will keep them there, without a relay of old boards, and stakes, and rails or brush, to stop pig holes.

Several years ago, Gov. Wood, of Quincy, set a hedge at these wide distances around his splendid farm near that town. I remonstrated with him against those wide spaces at the time he engaged his plants. That hedge, though made with great care, is now full of pig holes, and old stakes and boards, from one end to the other. Ten or fifteen years from now, Mr. Sullivan will find his in the same way. At the present cost of plants it seems to me utter folly to so make a hedge as to endanger its becoming full of pig holes some ten or fifteen years hence, even if we intend now ourselves to use it only for larger stock. It adds so very little to the actual cost to do it thoroughly when you are about it, and no man knows what uses he or others may want to put his fields to hereafter; while all men know that a hedge that is sure to turn any living thing, from the smallest pig up to the stoutest bullock, for the next half century to come at least, is a very good thing on any man's farm, especially when the multiplication of railroads and other improvements is rendering timber everywhere vastly more scarce and valuable every year.

It is true—since we most fortunately have at least one or two successful Hedge-trimmers by horse-power (one hailing from Illinois and the other, I believe, from Indiana), which immensely reduce the trouble and cost of trimming, as they will trim, with great accuracy and ease, the stoutest hedge top as fast as a span of horses can walk—we are all less liable to neglect our trimming in the future than we have been in the past; as it can doubtless be done in the future at a cost of not more than about one cent per rod per annum. But a thick-set hedge is

more easily trimmed whether by hand or horsepower, and the fortunate appearance of these machines should not, therefore, so much alter our modes of setting, as they should incite us all to set hedges now wherever we possibly can and save our timber; as the cost of both setting and trimming now are so low that no sensible man can longer doubt the expediency of the outlay.

As I have an advertisement in your paper, it is proper that all who read this article should do so under the full impression that it is written by a man who has plants for sale, and who may be unconsciously biased by that fact. All I can say is, that these principles control my own conduct, and that of my family and friends, on all the lands we attempt to own or cultivate, without exception. We have ourselves found them by an actual experience of some twenty years, good, sound and profitable to us, and we cannot conscientiously recommend any other course to our customers and friends; and, if they adopt any other course, they must do it on their own responsibility—not ours. The difference between setting more or less plants could not be in cost, all told, more than ten or fifteen dollars per mile; and it is true this may be some object to those who contract to set hedges by the mile for others, as they clearly save just that amount of expense. But, what is it to the farmer or the fruit grower, who wants to know in all future time where his own or his neighbor's hogs and pigs can be kept, either in or out, as well as his horses and cattle. J. B. TURNER.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 25, 1869.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

A Rambler in the Cotton States—No. 2.

The Country from Jackson, Tenn. to Holly Springs, Miss.—Towns—State of Agriculture—Cotton Prospects—Laborers Wanted—A Flourishing Little City—The Legend of Holly Springs.

The stretch of lands lying between Jackson, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss., are all of the same character—level, moderately thin soil, and of a reddish color. The soil is really better than it looks to be, as one must readily infer from a glance at the crops; and, if properly managed, it would turn out a far better show of course.

I made this trip by the Mississippi Central railroad and passed through some very nice little towns—none of them running away with themselves in point of improvement, however. Bolivar and Grand Junction I found to be places of considerable note; the latter is at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

This strip of country under mention is not so well cultivated as is the country about Jackson—a large number of farms are lying entirely idle, some without any fencing whatever around them. What cotton there is, looks rather good, but it would doubtless have looked better with more work. The yield will not be so large along here as it was last season, by considerable per cent. In the first place it was not well tended; in the second place, the rust damaged it; and in the third, a killing frost is just now upon it.

There has been a great scarcity of labor

along here this season. Too many politicians have had a bad effect upon the negroes, causing them to run to this political meeting and to that political meeting, to the serious neglect of the crops. The planters are very much out of patience about the matter, and unless there is a speedy reform on the part of the blacks, hundreds of Chinaman will be imported in time for the next crop.

Holly Springs is a delightful and flourishing little city. The Mississippi Central railroad has its machine shops here, and is exerting all its influence to build up a large place. It is a very healthful point, and the climate, both in summer and winter, is unexceptionable.

I always feel an interest in Holly Springs on account of an old Indian legend that is located here. It goes to the effect that many years before the advent of the white man, a mighty chieftain, by the name of Sheka, dwelt upon the ground where the city now stands. He had a daughter whose name was Coila; and, as the story goes, she was as nimble as a fawn, as graceful as a fairy, and as beautiful as the morning.

Like all heroines of Indian story, Coila had a passionate suitor, and that suitor had a bitter rival. The rival pressed his suit, but, as is often the case, even with men who are not Indians, he was unsuccessful. The passionate lover, first mentioned, beat him and wedded her.

A wigwam was made for the newly-wedded pair, and they were put to house-keeping on their own hook; but the disappointed rival had sworn vengeance. On the first night of house-keeping he entered the wigwam while they were sleeping soundly in each other's arms and slew them both.

The morrow that followed was a sad one for the Chickasaws. Heaven put on its most angry frown, and sent bolts of fire flashing through the forests on trail of the murderer, who had fled to escape the wrath of his people. Earth wept a fountain of tears—from points on either side of the new wigwam they gushed forth in their crystal purity, and thence have continued to flow up to this time; and doubtless will continue to flow for all time to come. The waving holly was moved by the great grief, and, with a view to concealing it from the world as much as possible, twined itself thickly above the sparkling fountains. From this cause they received the name of Holly Springs—a name that was afterwards transferred to the little city that sprang up around them. J. PARISH STELLER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 18th.

FROM SMITHVILLE, ARKANSAS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for several months, and am much pleased with it. I own a farm of 360 acres, with about 90 acres in cultivation, on which I am planting an orchard. I find so much valuable information in the *Rural World*, bearing directly upon the subject of farming, stock raising, orchard culture, &c., that I am anxious that it should be extensively circulated in our (Lawrence) county.

Our country is generally hilly, though we have a good deal of bottom land, and a large quantity of good upland. We can produce almost anything here that grows on this conti-

nent in the north temperate zone. My impression is, that it is a good orchard and vineyard country. The spirit of grape and orchard culture is just beginning to manifest itself in this part. We have no railroads in this part, but a fine prospect for them soon. Black river, 11 miles from this place, is navigable for good-sized boats all the year. Land quite cheap. All we want to build up the country is, more intelligent and industrious farmers, and a few more energetic mechanics of all kinds. Send them on to us—be assured we will welcome them. Did the masses of various parts of our great country but appreciate the advantages to be had here, we would soon be, what we are destined to be at some future day—a very great country. J. N. H.

How to Build an Ice-House.

A subscriber wishes to know how to construct an ice-house that will supply four families; whether to make above or below ground; in a grove by the side of a stream, or on the open prairie, etc.

There are very few men who favor making ice-houses under ground, as it is found that ice wastes faster from the heat derived from the earth than from that received directly from the sun. We would commend building in the shade rather than on the open prairie, as the air would be somewhat cooler. Near the stream would be a convenient site for the building, as it would be little trouble to put the blocks of ice into it, and the spaces between the blocks could then be easily filled with water and frozen during some of the severest days of winter. Wood is generally regarded as the cheapest and best material to use in the construction of an ice house, as it is necessary to have a hollow or double wall and a filling of some non-conducting substance in any case.

A building eight feet high, eight by twelve on the ground, would doubtless be of sufficient capacity for supplying four families, and allow one-fourth of the ice to go to waste.

Many persons build ice-houses by placing the sills directly on the ground; but our experience is that the ice will keep better if the building is entirely supported by upright posts, which we would prefer to have imbedded in charcoal. This allows a free circulation of air under the building, and provides for suitable drainage. The only difference between building an ice house and any other building is, that it must be a double building (one inside of the other) at least as far as the walls are concerned. The space between the walls will depend upon the efficiency of the non-conductor used for filling; if it is to be pulverized charcoal, six inches would be sufficient; but if saw dust or spent tan bark is to be the material, then a foot would be the proper distance. The roof may be made double like the wall, but it is a cheaper plan to make a floor across from the eaves, which may be covered on top with loose saw dust. If this plan be adopted, the walls of the gable ends may be single, and a door can be cut through one of them and through the floor across the eaves, through which the ice can be passed into the building. It is well to divide off a few feet on each end of the building for cooling room for milk, or a room for keeping fresh meat and vegetables. The doors leading into and out of this room should be double like the walls, and may be either fitted with heavy hinges or made to slide. An ice house should be opened but once a day, when should be as early in the morning as possible.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

GRINDSTONES.—A correspondent says: "The grindstone is a self-sharpening tool, and after having been turned for some time in one direction (if a hard stone), the motion should be reversed. Sand, of the right grit, applied occasionally to a hard stone, will render it quite effectual."—*Scientific American*.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

WESTWARD, HO!

I am a citizen and native of "Old Kentucky"—a great State for a rich man to live in—none better: health, peace, refinement, learning, advanced civilization; schools, churches, &c., at almost every road crossing. But Kentucky is not the State for poor folks to live in, especially young married men, who are beginning life penniless, and with a prospect of rearing a large family. Lands fit to cultivate are high in price and beyond the means of all, save a select, favored few. The trades and professions are full; the majority of towns finished, and no new ones begun. The counters and desks of our merchants are full, and clerks and salesmen are not half paid. The farm hand is not paid enough to support himself and wife, to say nothing of coming or existing children. We know of some young married men who pretend to live upon a salary of three hundred dollars as a salesman. Can he do it anywhere, honorably, in the United States? What is the remedy for this unpleasant state of affairs? There can be but one rational solution to it in our opinion.

Talk of the condition of Chinamen—of Chinese labor, and scarcity of reliable laborers: our own country has many valuable men, who could be made available as tillers of the soil, if the proper encouragement was given to them—if certain portions of the crop raised were given to them, and snug cabins built on your wide prairies to receive all honorable, industrious men, who would come with their families and labor in the fields. Thousands of our hardy yeomanry, living all over our State, especially in the mountainous parts thereof, would gladly avail themselves of an offer to go to the great Western States, if they only knew that there they would receive decent wages, or a portion of the crops raised, or its profits to a suitable extent. They have been raised in those barren, sterile hills, away from schools, churches, towns, rivers, railroads, or other roads—except a mountain State road, or bridle path—where a civilized, educated man or woman, does not enter once in six months. The newspaper—that powerful engine of civilization, religion and education—never has found its way to thousands of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and other border and Southern States; and if these papers had found their way there, in thousands of instances, in many parts of the above-named States, not one in a hundred could have read them. The result has been that those people live, and have for years lived, and are likely to continue to live, in profound ignorance of the balance of the world. They live in huts, lodged on the mountain sides and in the valley, unconscious of the fact that their Government would give them a splendid home upon the rich and productive prairies of the West. Only a few, comparatively—better informed—strike their tents and steal away; many to find delightful homes, contentment and prosperity there; some to return in a year or two, with their numbers thinned by death—having ignorantly located in malarious districts, at the instance of "sharpers" who, with tales of prosperity to simple-

minded dupes, manage to get all their money under false and infamous pretences.

In New York we have an "Emigrant Aid Society." This Society is exclusively for the benefit of those ignorant foreigners who come to our shores to find a home and those who wish to employ them.

May I suggest that this is somewhat similar to the plan American Christians have adopted, of sending missionaries to the "heathen," while, in nearly every not-thickly inhabited region of our vast country, thousands can neither read, nor have a Bible! It is false philanthropy that builds up and fosters "Missionary" and "Emigrant Aid Societies," to the utter neglect of our "heathens at home." "Charity begins at home;" or, more correctly speaking, *should* begin at home. I propose, in this letter, to say a few words for our poor and helpless American men and women, who—although they dwell in rugged mountain fastnesses—are as true and noble and honorable, by nature, as the most enlightened men who live in affluence and dwell in palaces which overlook countless acres of rich prairie.

In saying a good word for these poor creatures, we feel assured that if our suggestions should ever be acted upon, it would redound to the lasting benefit of the poor and the rich, and finally result in great good to the entire West. It is this: Let an Aid Society be established in every Western State, at the most convenient point upon the border from whence emigration is likely to flow. Let each be known as "The Western Emigrant's Aid Society" for Missouri, Illinois, &c., as the case may be, and let the respective Legislatures of the States, specially foster and sustain them, by sending out "missionaries" or agents "into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in"—compel them by assurances of a small home to begin with (160 acres of land and a cabin), for which, if need be, let a lien for a small sum be retained, to be satisfied in the future. I do not now—or here—propose to offer or suggest any definite plan of procedure, but leave that to wiser heads; and I content myself with a simple suggestion, as above, together with the additional thought, that passage would be guaranteed for all worthy emigrants and their families. Whole colonies could be built up, and in a single decade, whole Territories and States would be populated with hardy, healthy, simple-minded, yet brave, industrious, worthy American men, women and children: and, in the final event, a work of good would be surely accomplished. Such is a rough outline of a plan for the establishment of Western Aid Societies; and if those who are wiser and more experienced in such things than your correspondent, think any plan might be accomplished or adopted, looking to the amelioration of the condition of a large body of his fellow American citizens—then this article will not have been written in vain. For one, I stand ready to give a helping hand to the building up of such societies, and hope to hear the views of others, through the columns of the *Rural World*, touching the feasibility of any plan which has for its object the accomplishing of the objects herein indicated. **WOODMAN.**
Stanford, Ky.

REMARKS—Several of the points made by our correspondent, are very good. Some facts,

however, present themselves, viz: That clerks and salesmen are hardly the most valuable help on a farm; they are generally "nowhere" with the "ax or plow." The remedy is, in making these men farmers instead of clerks when they enter upon the stage of active life—a hint to parents.

Again: In the West, cropping on shares is quite a common thing—from a third to a half, and two-thirds, according to the accompanying interests, &c.

The picture drawn of the States named may be true, but is not flattering; and we think that a "Home Missionary Scheme" is the only agency, where schools and newspapers are unknown. Some mode of awakening these people must be adopted before any "Emigrant Aid Society" can be useful.

The idea of advancing the cost of transportation to emigrants, has not been found to work well where tried. There is too much risk to the party advancing the money and too little reliability in the parties changing location.—Then, this opens the door to a species of speculation on the one hand, and a feeling of bondage on the other. The whole subject of "labor on the farm," is one of such vast importance we wish to see it calmly discussed, and thank our correspondent for opening it up.

A Trip to Kansas: Hog Law Wanted in Missouri.

COL. COLMAN: After leaving home, which is six miles East of the Kansas line and about thirty miles South of Kansas City, I started to Kansas for the first time. After leaving the West branch of Grand River and gaining the top of the first slope, we looked forward and could see no timber, and in a short time we bade adieu to timber behind us and launched forward on the wide prairie, which, by the way, is somewhat improved; but there has been more improvements in the west part of Cass county in two years than in Kansas in five; for here we are getting the prairie almost entirely fenced up by good farmers from Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, and all seem to work together for the promotion of good society, good churches, and good school houses, of which we have many building, and these as good as I ever saw in the best settled portion of Illinois. All here want to see free schools in operation (unless it is a very old foggy occasionally; there we are wearing out very fast.) We still have a little room for men of enterprise and intelligence—but don't wish to have it taken by any other. A good demand for good school teachers, at \$50 to \$60 per month.

After getting forty miles West, the prairie becomes more rolling and not so productive; unless you get on the water courses in what they call bottom ground—then it is no better than our dry prairie, where we can put in and tend our crops without fear of being overflowed.

Now, I hope our Kansas friends will not get troubled over this communication, for I saw more Cockle Burs, Sand Burs, Horse Nettle and Bull Nettle, than I ever wish to see again, not only on the road sides, but in fields; this speaks bad for the farmers, and I hope our State will look to her interests, and pass laws to stop

these pests: we can strive our best on our own farms to keep clear of them, but, should we have a slovenly neighbor, our labor would be in vain as respects some noxious weeds—for seeds will get scattered by the wind, and other ways, so it would be almost impossible to get rid of them, without a law to protect good farmers.

From the run of some communications in your paper, it would seem that our General Assembly had not the back-bone to pass such a law, though it may be loudly called for. But, remember Mr. Representative, if you do not go to work and pass a hog law we will remember you, and set you aside and put a man in your place that will work for the interest of the farmer. We want a hog law to put an end to these hazel splitters; they can climb a lawful fence and eat corn worth more than they are, when they are ready for market. I have driven hogs out of my field this summer that were over a year old, and could creep through a crack four inches wide. A pig three months old and of good stock, with the same care, would be worth two of them, not to say anything about the creeping or climbing propensities.

Let some one devise a law, send us a copy, and we will surprise you with the long list of names we can get in favor of such a law, from this part of our county. Gentlemen—you of other counties that speak about a hog law—speak plainer and louder; not only to save depredations in corn fields and fencing, but to save money to farmers that raise hogs: for we, that have tried it, know that there is more to be made on hogs to keep them on our own farms than to let them run at large. Then we will keep good stock and not be bothered with the poor trash that any foggy neighbors may see proper to own.

Our corn is very good here. A very large breadth of fall wheat is sown and is looking remarkably well. Fine growing weather.

Peculiar, Cass Co., Mo.

T. J. P.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ODDS AND ENDS—No. 16.
THE COCKLE BUR AGAIN.

I was glad to see this subject being discussed in the *Rural World*. I have, for some time, felt an inclination to vapour a little on it, for I most cordially hate the Cockle Bur. It has given me no little trouble, notwithstanding I declared war against it at the very commencement of my farming operations in the West; or, rather, what was then known as the West. It has been a standing rule on my farm with all hands, that whenever and wherever this pestiferous weed made its appearance, it was to be destroyed without any sort of delay, no matter what else might be on hand, or how great the hurry. But the trouble is, my neighbors all grow it without let or hindrance. They seem to think it a necessary evil—if, indeed, they consider it an evil at all. In fact, it is said of one of my neighbors, that he declared that a crop of corn could not be raised without Cockle Burs; and indeed this was literally true in his case, and in many others.

In former years, I was occasionally foolish enough to allow my teams to go into my neighbors' fields to haul out corn or fodder, and in

some cases would buy a field of corn and gather it myself. In this way I was continually restocking my farm with the detestable weed.—But I have long since quit that, and in no case, or under any circumstances, will I now allow my team to go into a neighbor's corn field—would not do it if he gave me his crop for hauling it away—(I mean, of course, while I am so unfortunate as to live in the midst of these Cockle Bur farmers.) Formerly I run a set of wool carding machines for several years; and, not being provided with a burring machine, I had several sets of cards ruined by these burs.

My prejudice against this weed being generally known among my neighbors, I am laughed at a good deal about it; but it does no good; I cannot be laughed into the belief that they are necessary to me in order to raise a crop of corn. One kind neighbor tells me he is saving me a fine lot of seed and will distribute them on my farm gratuitously. Well, of course this is very generous of him; but if I see him at it there will most likely be a foot race.

In one respect my farm is fortunately located—on a summit—no water can run from my neighbors to me, but all the surplus water that rises or falls on my farm runs from me to my neighbors, so that I am in no danger of getting foul seed by water, as those are who are located on creek or river bottoms; but, until we have a stock law to compel every man to keep his stock within his own inclosure, these and other similarly noxious weeds will be continually distributed by the stock, making the warfare perpetual.

Are there any grounds for hope, Mr. Editor, that we shall ever have a stock law in this State? Certainly not, unless the people demand it.—Not if there is only one here and another there who call for it. The call must be general. The friends of the measure must inaugurate some concerted action—must concentrate their forces. I had hoped for some favorable response to my suggestion of a farmers' convention; I had even hoped that you, Mr. Editor, would have favored it—but not a word from you. Is not the thing practicable? Is it not desirable? Have farmers no interests in common that would be promoted by it? It may be that they, proverbially modest, are looking to you to take the lead in this matter. Will you not do it? please

TRY. October 25th.

FENCING LAW REQUIRED.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: The farmers of some portions of Missouri are becoming desirous of a stock law, based upon sound principles. As lands become more valuable, and conveniences for taking farm produce to market are multiplied, they will be more and more clamorous for it.

Let us see how the law of this State now stands, and especially what principle underlies it:

1. The law directs to what height fences must be raised, and of what materials built. It then provides for ascertaining, at the owner's expense, whether he has a lawful fence, and for preserving the evidence of the fact. All this done, a farmer may recover damages for any injury

done; and, in very aggravated cases, may kill the trespassing stock.

2. By a late statute, provision is made for the making and repairing partition fences. A can now make or repair the fence between B and himself, and recover one-half the cost of the same from B.

3. To encourage hedge growing—a laudable object enough, were it not for the fact that everywhere else farmers are pulling up and throwing away the hedges. A can plant a hedge on the line between B and himself, and to protect the same, can put a fence three feet on B's land, and keep it there for three years.

This is a fair statement of the legislation of Missouri upon this subject. It is absurd, because based upon a wrong principle. It is worthless, for no one ever thinks of availing himself of it. As a fact, men commence where the law ends; kill the stock, and talk about it afterwards. If they did otherwise, they would benefit neither themselves nor any one else, unless, possibly—for even this is not certain—a class of lawyers, who earn a precarious subsistence by inciting petty litigation in small villages.

It must be admitted that statutes are necessary to regulate this matter. We see that our statutes provide for keeping up fences and hedges—but, in St. Louis county, we have no use for either the one nor the other. They waste valuable land; they are seed-beds for weeds; the unsightly fence rows lessen materially the produce of the soil. We need roads to the depots; the shortest roads to market; but land owners cannot be expected to lay out such roads between their farms, when, by doing so, they are forced to build long lines of fence. They entail heavy expense every year, and every dollar so spent is wasted, and worse.

A stock law, to be good for anything, must be based upon the principle that, if a man chooses to keep stock, he must keep it at home, and especially keep it out of the roads. It should be easily and peaceably enforced. This is done in New York, and can readily be done here.

A correspondent asks, "could you not suggest some plan upon which the people could act?"

In 1865, just after the war, the roads in the valley of Virginia were from a quarter to half a mile wide. The stone fences had been thrown down by the armies and used in keeping artillery out of the road. It is a great wheat growing region, and fences are necessary there if anywhere. It had always been the rule there, as here, that the grower should fence in his crops, and so protect them. An act of legislature was passed, empowering the County Court of each county to make suitable regulations for the county. Wherever this has been done, the want of fences ceased to be felt; the roads, public and private, ceased to be considered pastures for people who keep more stock than they can or will take care of; and the inconveniences—felt now by every farmer in Missouri—were remedied. We can ask the Legislature to give this power to the County Courts, without affecting any one's lawful rights, and without increasing anybody's taxes. X.

In one of the girls' schools at Rochester, there is a teacher of gardening. The Iowa Agricultural College takes young ladies, and there is to be a Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Butter-making. All of which is sensible.—*Ex.*

FROM VERNON COUNTY, MO.

NORMAN J. COLMAN: We have concluded to favor you and the readers of the *Rural World* with a few items from this section, believing they would prove acceptable; besides, we too of Vernon, desire to see notices of our section a little oftener in print, as we pride ourselves upon this section: not as a paradise, but the next thing to it, if such can be on earth. We feel proud of the natural beauty of the graceful undulations of our prairies, with their flowery emerald and inexhaustible fertility. This feeling is natural and excusable—this pride of locality—which makes the Esquimaux proud and fond of his whale oil, blubber and frozen regions, for it smacks of patriotism; but we deem it, like the Episcopalian divine, to have a good show of reason for our faith in this feeling; and, should this communication meet the eyes of any doubting Simons, all we have to say to the carping souls is, to come and see for themselves, and, like Queen Sheba of old, they will find that the half has not been told them. Now, among the excellencies of our section we hold these to be self-evident to all those who come here to judge fairly—1. That ours is a good farming country; 2. A good stock country; 3. A most excellent fruit country: and, besides all this, well adapted to the culture of vegetables of every description; and that we are making as rapid strides in progress and improvement, according to our means and population, as any in the State, and that our people are as orderly and law-abiding as those of any county within the limits of this wide spread Union.

Now as to crops: The wheat crop this season has been pretty fair all over the county, and from the best estimate, the general average over the entire area, will be very near twenty-five bushels to the acre, and of pretty fair quality; some samples on exhibition at our county fair, just closed, weighed near 66 lbs. to the bushel, and we think that about from 45 to 50 per cent. of breadth has been sown over last fall. Whilst we are on the subject of that important cereal, wheat, we wish here to make note of an item that has come under our observation rather forcibly the past season, that may prove serviceable to some hereafter; that is, to have their wheat fields properly drained by running (after sowing) deep furrows with a heavy plow across and at right angles every forty or fifty feet, or even closer, where the soil is spouty—a custom practiced mostly by Germans. We may safely assert that hundreds of bushels of wheat were lost in this county last season by the neglect of using this simple precaution; as last winter was an unusually wet one, and the ground, from continual rains, was soaked through, it refused to absorb more moisture, and, consequently, in many places, the water stood almost in puddles; the frost coming on, the rootlets were thrown up and exposed to the air by the expansion of the frozen ground—and wherever this was the case the wheat was killed clean. Our most successful wheat growers generally have the ground broken deep and thoroughly harrowed, and aim to sow about the first of September, and roll their ground thoroughly with heavy rollers (for they contend that our prairie winds have a great

tendency to uncover the seeds, especially in a dry season)—thus giving the seeds no chance to germinate: and to our mind there is as much good philosophy in pressing the seeds with earth, as there is in treading dirt carefully around fruit trees when planting them. The drill machine is becoming more popular, and almost every one who can command the means procures one. The McSherry drill, is the one mostly used here, we believe; but we think that good an improvement as it is upon the old method, many of the advantages of the improvement are lost, if the ground is not broken up thoroughly and made mellow and friable and well harrowed—for we have noticed in many instances that the seeds remained uncovered in furrows of the drill in hard ground.

[The rest of our correspondent's communication will appear in our next issue.—Ed.]

The Dairy.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Treating Stock Successfully.

Without good digestion, there can be no success in milk or flesh. It matters not what the breed may be. There is a difference in breed; and this is owing, in a great degree, to digestion. The better the mastication and the mixture of the saliva with the food, the better the success. It needs a healthy brute, a good constitution, and vigor of body—these are aimed at in breeding. It is known that this is the foundation necessary to success in improvement.

We are, therefore, to look to these qualities, both with regard to flesh and to milk. Where the tendency is to milk, there is the dairy cow. Otherwise directed, there must be the flesh, as these are the two main sources. The farmer, then, must have an eye out to these two. It will not do to turn a cow disposed to milk into the stalls to fat, nor into the dairy if disposed to take on fat. We thus have the Ayrshires for the dairy; the Short Horns for beef; and again, the Devon and others for working cattle. Here muscle is more particularly developed, and fine features and active gait are the result.

In selecting our cattle—when we have a chance for selecting (and this is the case pretty generally now), we have to keep these distinguishing characteristics in view. Then, having our breed, whatever that may be, we are to work—we are to improve—not, probably, on the highest results; but such as we find even the improved breed; for all the individuals of good blood are not all what we see at the shows; the best are there exhibited. We are, therefore, to improve. How? We need but look to the single cow of the poor man, or the man who keeps but one cow, especially the man who keeps it in the best way, as is more frequently the case than with the cows of a herd. Herding hurts. Herding properly does not; but such as we find it too often—crowded—this is not favorable, especially is this the case in winter, particularly with cattle and sheep, and we have no doubt with horses also, as with poultry and—may we not add—swine?

A single cow, then, gives us the principle;

or a few cows. If peaceably disposed, the number may be augmented. We know the best of results where two to four cows have been herded.

Quietude, a peaceful abode, warm quarters in winter, regular feed and of the right kind, kind treatment at all times, regular milking, and milking fast, and late in the season, and early in the commencement of the life of the cow: these are established principles; but are known only to those who practice them—and these are comparatively few; the great majority are they whom we address, who practice them not.—Many are ignorant on the subject, some careless, and some indolent.

To this large, varied class, we say: Take a little more pains; adopt the rules we have laid down above; enter into it with a spirit of true interest: and then you will see, and do, and succeed. We are but repeating what is known—though it may not be known to you, and therefore a new thing, which it is the province of a paper to bring before you. We thus have original matter to present in the most familiar materials.

We started to say how important digestion is. Some cows will digest all their food—or nearly all. These are the cows to have. Not only those that eat up clean, but dispose of cleanly. This may be seen in the manure, which is generally but little worth, save the urine; the strength goes to the animal. Have an eye out to this thing. Do not turn away and say it is a whim. You might as well turn away from horses and say there is no difference there. We all know there is a difference—and the reason is, we pay more attention to it. We therefore see in the horse what we overlook in the cow. In the hog also we are apt to observe more. But with sheep and with cattle we are less observant. Here we should give the most attention; see that the feed we use is used to the best advantage, treasured in the cow, in the sheep.

We can aid thus much by properly feeding—feeding so that all is eaten, and an appetite retained. A good, without a voracious, appetite (which would bolt the food) will dispose in a thorough and yet expeditious way of the food; all the active powers of the body necessary to aid, will be at work and in full vigor.

There will be better mastication, better action of the stomach, better assimilation—all, or at least more will be used, and there will be a better general condition of the system; more health, more strength. There is much in maintaining a good appetite. There is much in saving food by having it all eaten. Bad food of course will not all be eaten. This should not be given. Better not keep stock at all than not keep it well. Do what you do well, and then you will get paid.

There is nothing new to offer. We have but the old plan, well tried and established. Till we get a better, we must content ourselves with what we have. And we must always remember that, without effort we can never do anything. Care, then, as we have indicated, is what is wanted, and success is as certain as it has always been certain where the means indicated have been used.

F. G.



HORTICULTURAL.

VISIT TO BLUFFTON, MO.

We recently made a short visit to Bluffton. This place is situated about a dozen miles above Herman, on the opposite side of the Missouri river, and derives its chief importance as being the location of the vineyards of the Bluffton Wine Company. Morrison is the station on the Pacific railroad at which persons must leave the cars to cross the river. A bottom must then be crossed on foot—for there is no other transportation—of one mile and a half, we should judge, before the river is reached. Then, by dint of shouting loud enough to be heard for at least a mile, the ear of the ferryman at Bluffton is reached, and in the course of a half hour he is ready to take you in his skiff and transport you to the home of the Bluffton Wine Company.

At the time of our visit the President of the Company, Mr. George Husmann, was absent. His nephew, however, was busily engaged in crushing grapes and making wine. Many thousand gallons had already been made. We learned that the juice of the grapes was allowed to remain on the husks much longer than is generally practiced, and it is considered the longer the better for the wine, until it is thoroughly cleared. We make this statement because this practice is not kept a secret. The must is allowed to ferment in large vats for several days or weeks, if the vats are not needed, before it is drawn off and put in wine casks.

The variety of grapes being made into wine while we were there was, the Norton's Virginia. We tried the must with the saccharometer, and found that it marked 90 on the scale. The crop of Norton's Virginia is very large this year, and many thousand gallons of wine will be made.

We had the pleasure of meeting here, our long-time friend, Samuel Miller, formerly of Calmdale, Pennsylvania, a devoted horticulturist and pomologist from his boyhood, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of the most distinguished of our American pomologists. He was formerly superintendent of the out-door enterprises of this Company, at this place, and not of the propagating establishments connected with the concern, as we had before supposed, which have not been conducted with the success that was anticipated.

Mr. Miller very kindly conducted us to the several vineyards belonging to the Company, and we were really surprised to find them bearing so heavily at so young an age. Norton's Virginia, three years set, were averaging, in vineyards on the bottom, at least twenty pounds to the vine, and were in fine health and condi-

tion. The vines are not trained with the skill and precision that they are in the vineyards of our friends E. R. Mason, or C. W. Spalding, or Rev. Chas. Peabody. They are trained on the fan system on trellises. The trellis is made by setting posts between every hill and then stretching wire to them. We forget whether three or four wires are used. The posts are of White oak, Mulberry, &c., and roughly split out of the neighboring timber. The vineyards had all been neatly tended, and tenants and the Company seem satisfied with the yield. The Company is quite largely engaged in propagating plants, and they seemed to be in fine condition and of good growth.

Mr. Husmann has moved his family here and is devoting his entire time and energies to the interests of the Company. If the Company does not meet with the success anticipated, it certainly will not be his fault. He has sacrificed his own home comforts, has put all he has into the enterprise, and, in due time, will probably reap his reward.

Mr. Samuel Miller is likewise opening a large vineyard on one of the high bluffs adjacent to Bluffton. He has several acres of vines already beginning to bear, and intends to build him a fine residence near his vineyard, that will command a splendid view of the river for many miles above and below. We had a lengthy tramp over the bluffs, and the views therefrom were really magnificent, well repaying us for our toil. In making our descent, we found it almost a break-neck job, but finally succeeded without material damage. We captured a Scorpion and some other interesting insects, which, on our return home, we found in a badly damaged state. We spent an evening with Mr. Miller, and talked horticulture to our heart's content. He is thoroughly posted on every conceivable branch of this interesting subject. In fact, we know of no better Horticultural Encyclopedia than our friend is. His experience has been so large, his observation so extensive and accurate, and his memory so tenacious, that he has stored up a treasury of horticultural information of which any one might justly feel proud.

Address of Marshall P. Wilder,

Delivered at the Twelfth Session of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia, September 15th, 16th and 17th, 1869.

[Concluded.]

Benefactors of Mankind.—We rejoice that we enrol among our members so many who are engaged in the benevolent enterprise of producing new varieties of fruits. Especially would we recognize the eminent services of those associates who are devoting their lives to the study of vegetable physiology and of the insect tribes, and on whose patient investigation we so much depend for the discovery and cure of diseases, and the destruction of insects injurious to our fruits. Nor can we too highly appreciate the lives and services of those pioneers in pomology, by whose intelligence and zeal most of our fine fruits have been originated or disseminated—of Van Mons and Esperen of Belgium, of Duhamel and Poiteau of France, of Knight and Lindley of England, of Cox, Prince, Dearborn, Lowell, Manning and Downing, of the United States, and of others now living, whose praise is in the mouths of all. What millions have rejoiced in the fruitage of the Summer Bon Chretien and Autumn Bergamot pear, coeval in history with

the Roman Empire; the Newtown Pippin and Baldwin apple, the Doyenne and Bartlett pear, the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, and Scuppernong grape in our own time!

Who can estimate the importance and value of a new variety of fruit, which shall be adapted to the wide range of our rapidly extending cultivation? He who shall originate a new apple, pear or grape, which shall be worthy of being handed down to posterity, should be held in remembrance as a benefactor of mankind, as well as a Franklin, Fulton, Morse or Field. He who shall discover a remedy for the pear-blight and other diseases incident to vegetation, which now affect our trees, or an easy method for the destruction of the horde of insects so alarmingly injurious to our fruit crops, shall have his name transmitted to future time as second only to those who discover methods for the alleviation and cure of diseases which affect the human system. What greater temporal comforts can we leave to our heirs than the fruits of the orchard and garden! What more valuable testimonials of a philanthropic life than the trees we plant for future generations! Trees are the best landmarks of a noble civilization. Trees are a rich legacy to our heirs. Trees are living monuments to our memories. Fruits are perpetual mementoes to our praise. The man who plants a fruit tree is a benefactor of his race; and when we shall have gone to our rest, when the fragrance of vernal bloom shall no longer delight the senses, when the verdure of leafy summer shall no longer inspire the soul, when the golden harvest of mellow autumn shall no longer gladden the sight, the tree shall live to bless those who shall follow us. And when, in after ages, posterity shall recline under the shade of the trees planted by our hands, and gather from their bending branches the luscious fruit, will not some grateful heart remember the giver, and ask, "Who planted that old apple tree?" How beautifully is this sentiment portrayed by our own poet Bryant:—

"What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard row, it pours
Its fragrance through our open doors."

"What plant we in this apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky,
While children come, with cries of glee,
And seek them where the fragrant grass
Betrays their bed to those who pass,
At the foot of the apple tree."

And when the thousands who have enjoyed its fruits and shared its blessings, are buried, like its own roots, deep in the bosom of mother earth—

"The children of some distant day,
Thus to some aged man shall say:
'Who planted this old apple tree?'"

Progress of Pomology.—I have, on a former occasion, alluded to the wonderful progress of pomology in our day, and I deem it proper, although at the risk of repeating previous statements, to erect, as it were, some landmarks by which we and those who come after us can measure its advancement. With all the boasted civilization of Greece and Rome, we are far in advance of their highest standard, in all that tends to the real comforts of life and the elevation of our race. The science of pomology forms no exception to this remark; indeed, the improvement since the time of Pliny and Columella is infinite. From the fall of the Roman Empire to the close of the seventeenth century, it is true we know but little of its progress; for this, like all other arts and sciences, was hidden by the darkness which enveloped the ages during so large a part of these years. Pomology, like other refined pursuits, found an asylum in the only sanctuary then known for the arts of peace—the monastery. In these quiet retreats were cultivated and perfected the best varieties of fruits;

and doubtless some which they have transmitted to us have been produced from seed under their patient care and nurture. Although the records of pomology during these years are but few, still we may glean some idea of the manner in which the art was preserved, from incidental notices, from the old trees still found growing amidst the remains of these institutions, and from the new and fine varieties whose origin is traced to them, and whose names they often bear. Nor do we doubt that the grape, now exciting so much attention, received especial care, not only for the rich clusters which crowned the dessert, but also for the "wine which maketh glad the heart of man."

But how meagre the list of good fruits which have been handed down from them, when compared with those of later times! If any of the pears of Roman origin yet remain, they are only to be found among the cooking varieties, or else they are so dry, coarse and inferior as to merit a place only in the pages of the writers of two centuries ago. Now we have collections consisting of ten to fifteen hundred varieties, among which are many embracing in the highest degree all the characteristics of size, beauty, flavor and form which constitute a perfect fruit; and instead of fruits confined to a short period of use, the art of the cultivator has extended the season of maturity over the greater portion of the year. Think what Gov. Endicott, of Salem, or Gov. Stuyvesant, of New York, would have said if they had been told that their example in the first planting of a single pear tree would be multiplied into thousands of orchards, and that, instead of a few pears for the summer season, every month in the year would be supplied with its appropriate sort; or what was then considered an aristocratic tree, to be trained and nursed only in the gardens of the opulent, should be planted in orchards of five or more thousands of a single variety, and be enjoyed by the Western pioneers as well as by the Eastern magistrates!

How would the soul of the generous Peregrine White, of Pilgrim memory, have swelled with joy, had he known that, in a little more than two centuries from the time of planting his apple tree at Plymouth, this fruit would become almost an article of daily food; or that his orchard of one tree would be magnified into orchards of twenty thousand or more trees of a single variety, as in the case of Mr. Pell's Newtown Pippin! And although it is recorded, some years after, that Gov. Winthrop had a good store of pippins in his garden, yet neither of these gentlemen could have foreseen the influence of their example in New England, to say nothing of the three counties of Western New York, then and for more than a hundred and fifty years afterward a wilderness, from which there have been sent annually to market five hundred thousand barrels of apples, in addition to what were retained at home for consumption; or the new orchards of our youthful State of Nebraska, some of which contain seven thousand trees, mostly in bearing at the age of six or eight years; or the other millions of trees planted, sufficient to regale the appetites of every man, woman and child in the United States, with their fruit.

What would the Cæsars, with all their luxuries, have thought of their half-formed mongrel peaches, so deleterious to health, when compared with the delicious varieties into which they have been developed by the hand of skill, guiding and assisting nature in her efforts for improvement, so that in many parts of our country they are almost spontaneously produced, a fine variety being assured merely by planting the stones, without the trouble of budding or grafting; or what would De la Quintiney, that skillful gardener of Louis XIV., have thought when comparing the products of the world-renowned peach gardens of Montreuil with the immense quantities raised in our Southern, Western and Middle States, especially the latter, from whence are brought to New York—not to speak of other great markets—between one and two hundred

car loads, besides those received by steamboats and other sources, daily, making an aggregate of from eighty to one hundred thousand bushels of this delicious fruit, affording in number more than two peaches to every inhabitant of that great city!

But what shall be said of the grape? The only two varieties generally cultivated in our northern gardens twenty-five years ago were the Isabella and Catawba. What would Mrs. Isabella Gibbs and Mr. John Adlum, to whom we are so much indebted for the introduction of these varieties, have said if they could have realized, that within less than fifty years the cultivation of the grape would be extended almost over our whole Union; that, in addition to these, we should have numerous varieties adapted to every section of our country; that millions of vines would be planted on our hillsides and the banks of our Western lakes and rivers; that wild and waste lands would be converted into smiling vineyards, rivaling, in luxuriance and abundant product, the vine-clad hills of Europe; that vines would be sold for a few cents each, thus enabling the humblest cottager to sit beneath its shade, enjoy a fragrance richer than the rose, and pluck for the wife and weans the purple clusters from his own vine; or from the ripe berries, if he choose, "crush the sweet poison of mis-used wine."—Surely, even the sanguine Nicholas Longworth, the great American pioneer in vine culture—all honor to his memory!—could not have predicted that, within half a century, the manufacture of this juice would exceed, in a single State, more than five millions of gallons per year.

Mark the amazing increase of the small fruits. Take, for instance, the strawberry. Within the memory of many of this assembly, we were dependent almost wholly upon the wild species of the field, or the few which had been transplanted to our gardens. It is only about thirty years since the first attempt, we believe, was made on this continent to raise from seed a new and improved variety—thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Hovey, which gave us a fruit that has stood the test for a whole generation of men. Compare the small, dry, seedy, red and white wood strawberries of our youth, with the numerous, larger, luscious varieties which have come to notice in our day. Not only have the latter increased to hundreds of varieties within this time, but the quantity produced is in a still greater ratio.—What would our fathers have said at the dispatch from a single railroad station in the Western States, where fifty years ago the emigrant had scarcely set his foot, of one thousand bushels of strawberries daily to market! or from another depot on the unoccupied lands of New Jersey taken up within fifteen years, a similar quantity sent to the New York market daily! or, still more remarkable, from Norfolk, in Virginia, where seventeen years ago the cultivation of this fruit had not commenced, and from whence during the present season, three millions of quarts have been sent to the Northern markets!

Thirty years ago, we possessed only two good varieties of the raspberry—the Red and White Antwerp: now we have numerous fine kinds; and where a man thought himself fortunate to gather a saucer-full, it is raised, as by our friend William Parry, of New Jersey, by hundreds or thousands of bushels for the market. So of the currant and blackberry. Of the latter not a single variety had then been introduced into our gardens or our catalogues: now we have many new kinds, and the product is equally great.

Such is the onward march of civilization and refinement in our own day. How cheering and inspiring the omens of the future! Our illustrations in some particulars may seem to be too highly colored and too hopeful, but we think time will prove them to be substantially correct. Such is our rapid progress, that, if any apparent over-statement has been made, its correctness will be verified or even exceeded while we yet speak.

How would our eyes have been gladdened and

our hopes have been encouraged, if, in our early exhibitions, we could have had a vision of the extended displays of the present time, where, instead of two baskets of fruit, presented at the first exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Robert Manning, the great Eastern pioneer, were afterwards brought, from the same garden, nearly three hundred varieties of the pear, not to speak of other fruits! and how would our confidence have been strengthened and our zeal have been excited, if any prophetic eye could have pictured to us a view of such magnificent exhibitions as were witnessed at St. Louis at our last session, or could even have foreshadowed the cornucopian display in the grand Philadelphian temple of horticulture, on the present occasion!

And how would the founders of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies—the first and for many years the only societies on this continent for the promotion of horticulture—have rejoiced in the anticipation of the multiplication of institutions, all of which recognize fruit culture as a prominent object. The first agricultural society and the first horticultural society in this country were established in this city, the former in 1785, the latter in 1827. Truly, "a little one has become a thousand," there being now enumerated on the books of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, more than thirteen hundred organizations, including State, county and town societies, for promoting the culture of the soil.

The first agricultural newspaper printed in America, the *American Farmer*, made its appearance in 1820, less than fifty years ago. How would the enterprise and ambition of its valiant editor, John S. Skinner, have been excited by the idea that, within half a century, some of its successors would enroll on their subscription lists the names of one hundred and fifty thousand persons, thereby exciting the surprise and admiration of the old world? Magazines, periodicals and papers devoted to horticulture furnish testimony equally gratifying; and where, within the knowledge of some present, there was but one horticultural journal published in our country, there are now numerous monthlies and other periodicals whose columns of editorial and other appropriate matter compare favorably with the best European publications of the day. Nor is this all. Thousands of secular and even religious papers have special columns on these subjects, without which their success would be doubtful.

Some are here to day who remember the condition of the few nurseries on our Eastern shores fifty years ago—for there were scarcely any in other States. These were limited to a few hundred acres in all. Those in New England, from whence emanated so much of the early interest of our country in fruit culture, were not, in total extent, half so large as that of a single establishment in Western New York, at the present time, supposed to be the largest in the world. Nurseries of large extent are now distributed throughout the length and breadth of our domain, sending out, annually, an amount of trees and plants that would then have been deemed fabulous; single towns, like Rochester or Geneva, possessing three thousand acres or more devoted to the nursery business. Nor should I omit to mention, in this connection, the improved methods of cultivation, the novel processes of propagation, the wonderful multiplication of trees, plants and vines, and the never-ending desire to possess every thing new, from whatever source it may come, and the universal zeal to ascertain the true value of all new productions.

The ingenious methods of gathering, preserving and packing of fruits, and the improved means of safe transmission to distant markets, are among the most important advances in this new era. To such perfection have these been brought, that not only our small tender fruits come to us a hundred or a thousand miles in good order; but the grape and the pear travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. While

penning this address, pears and other fruits have come to our own hands, from California, in perfect condition; and, to add to our surprise, the pears of that State are finding a market in Japan. Our cheap and convenient postal facilities for the transmission of seeds, scions and plants, promoting the introduction of new fruits into the remotest parts of the land, are such as no other nation has ever enjoyed, yet not more than commensurate with the demands of our extensive territory; and we trust the day is not distant when we shall have equal facilities for such reciprocal advantages with the whole world.

Conclusion.—Gentlemen, allow me in conclusion to express to you the great satisfaction your presence affords me on this occasion. I congratulate you upon the past success and future prospects of this society; upon the interest awakened throughout our land in the cultivation of fruits; upon the increase of cultivators and consumers, stimulating production and creating a taste and a market for our fruits; upon the improved facilities for transmission, from remote sections, and from ocean to ocean; upon the multiplication of societies, and especially upon the agency of the press, in the diffusion of horticultural information, by means of books, magazines and newspapers, whereby the knowledge of the few may become that of the many; upon the new territory which is constantly opening up to us new fields equally as well adapted to fruit culture as any now in use; and upon the improved systems of cultivation, whereby the labor of days is reduced to hours.

It is our high privilege to live in an age of remarkable activity, of startling enterprise, of bold adventure, of noble achievement; an age alike distinguished for the progress of invention and intelligence in art, science and literature. We live in a country of vast proportions, of unlimited resources, and of rising greatness—a country to whose constantly-expanding territory; to whose internal improvements, already spanning the continent; to whose thriving cities and great commercial centres, rising as by magic; to whose population, commingling from all climes and quarters of the world; and to whose wealth, power and prowess—no prophecy can yet set bounds. Already our American farm extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans; and it is only a question of time, when it shall be bounded on the North by the Arctic, and on the South by Cape Horn.

In all this progress—in all the development of the inexhaustible resources of our continent—American Pomology is to constitute one of the most important sources of national wealth and happiness. When we look back to the march of enterprise and civilization on this continent; when we reflect on the advancement of our own favorite art since the organization of this Society; and when we look forward to the millions that shall reap the harvest of our sowing, long after we shall have passed from the scenes of earth—who does not feel a deep interest in the welfare of our association and the object it seeks to promote?

Let us, then, be encouraged by our past success, and be excited to renewed endeavors and confidence in the future. Our association was the first national institution established for the promotion of pomology of which we have any record. First in inception, may it ever be first in advancement, first in usefulness. Enterprise, improvement and perseverance—are the great practical elements of progress. Let our watchwords be—*onward, upward, persevere, prosper!* Let us work together as mutual helpers; let us strengthen the bonds of affection between our brethren in all parts of our great republic, acknowledging no sectional interest, party, or creed, and only the prosperity of our cause, the promotion of the public good, and the welfare of our American Union!

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

TREE SEEDS.

Believing the free distribution of seeds, cuttings, &c., should be encouraged, and that it might and will be done to the mutual benefit of the readers of the *Rural World*, and wishing to be included in the list of those engaged in this commendable work, I will send, on application, seeds of the Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Honey Locust, Hackberry, Blue Beech, and last, but not least, the Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*), the most beautiful of our early flowering ornamental trees.

The seeds of this tree should be mixed with moderately moist sand or soil, and kept in a cellar or cool place free from severe frosts—and, planted in spring in good, rich soil, will make a good growth the first year.

Thousands of trees have been planted the present year by our prairie residents and land owners, for fuel, shelter, groves, ornament, etc., and we hope the coming year will find them still more fully awake to their interests in this matter. Persons wishing any of the above seeds should enclose a stamp or two to prepay postage, packing, etc. Would be pleased to receive from others tree seeds or cuttings of varieties other than the above. JOSEPH CLARK.

Pevely, Mo.

Autumn Transplanting

Has many advantages over spring transplanting, the first and not the least important of which is, the comparative leisure of the season, especially to nurserymen. We know of no greater satisfaction than the reflection, at the approach of winter, that all the work which could possibly be done to save time in the hurry and drive of spring work has been thoroughly done; that all the gaps in the young orchard rows have been carefully filled, and the roots protected by sufficient litter against the cold of winter, and the tops staked, or otherwise guarded against being shaken by the wind.

Another, and perhaps still greater advantage of autumn planting is, the superior condition of the soil—dry, warm and friable; while in spring, especially on heavy soils, and even in light soils in the early part of the season, the ground will often be so wet and cold that it is impossible to plant a tree properly. A man cannot set a tree in the best manner without putting his hands into the dirt; and the discomfort of handling cold, wet earth, is not unworthy of consideration. Every owner of a fruit garden of any size should have a few large trees in reserve, so as to replace any that may die without injuring the uniform appearance of the rows; and, as these will require special care in transplanting, it should by all means be done in the genial days of autumn, when both air and earth are favorable for the work. In such days, how can any man who intends to plant trees possibly defer it to the hurry of spring, and very likely to the end of the season, when the buds are starting, and the danger of injury is tenfold? Besides, the greater loss from evaporation, the greater injury by rubbing off the buds in handling—is a serious consideration.—*Journal of Hort.*

Now is the time to form clubs for 1870.

Colman's Rural World.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, at 612 North Fifth St. St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum, in advance. A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and O. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guivits, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviss.

Advertising Rates—25 cents per line each insertion inside advertising columns; 35 cents per line each insertion on the last page; double price for unusual display. Sixty cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.



EDITOR'S TABLE.

The "Rural World" Free for 1870.

Any person can obtain the *RURAL WORLD* free from this time to January 1871, by sending us the names of FIVE NEW subscribers, or EIGHT OLD ones, at our regular rates, \$2 each. We shall be glad to send One Hundred Free copies on these conditions within the next three weeks.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY.—We take great pleasure in calling attention to the high literary merits of this Western Magazine. We give an honest expression to our convictions when we state that we know of no magazine that equals it in point of general interest to the literary student. Its Editor has secured the ablest contributors of the country—generally Western men, with broader and more liberal views than are commonly presented by Eastern contributors. The articles are original, and written by men possessing bold, out-spoken thoughts. To those desiring literary reading, we can commend the *WESTERN MONTHLY*. It is published equal in point of style and general appearance to any of our Eastern magazines, by Reed, Browne & Co., Chicago, Ills., at \$3 per annum.

THE SINGING PEOPLE.—An advocate for congregational singing. Philip Phillips, 805 Broadway, N.Y. We have received the first number of this much needed journal, through the kindness of the publishers. It is well gotten up in fine large and clear type; has pointed articles selected with discrimination, or written with great care; then there is more music, and that of an excellent character, than would pay for the paper a whole year. This work just meets a want felt for years—good congregational singing—not mere music. And what will enliven and unite a congregation or neighborhood like a good singing class? Not only does the congregation need singing, but the young folks need some influence that will bring them together. Society is the grand demonstrator of civilization. At present, in the rural districts especially, it is only the rum-shop ball which calls young people together, and we cannot help thinking that neither our churches, ministers, nor right-minded citizens, are at all awake to their duties, if they do not introduce and personally attend and lead in the congregational singing class. We will furnish some most valuable extracts from the work before us, and meanwhile hope all our readers will send for it. Only 50 cents a year.

ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL JOURNAL. Little Rock, Ark.

We acknowledge the receipt of this new agricultural journal. It has a large and fair field for operations, and can be of vast benefit to every interest in the State. We wish it all the success the noble work and the beautiful State deserves.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The following letter has been crowded out for some weeks. The article in question was, by accident, placed on the wrong page—the matter was a communication with the proper signature. Wishing to do ample justice, we give room to the following:

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 16.

EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: A friend has kindly sent

me a copy of your paper of Sept. 1st, containing a criticism on a work I am publishing. The criticism is so severe and unjust, and withal (pardon me) so silly, that I am led to write you this, judging from my business acquaintance with you (you may remember, perhaps, through advertisements of my "MacKenzie's Receipts,") that you are not a gentleman who would knowingly and intentionally injure another.

The criticism I allude to, was upon a work entitled "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary," now about one-fourth through the press, and combining in a manner different from any other work in the English language, the several purposes of an "Encyclopedia" and "Dictionary." The portion of the work already issued, has cost me considerably over \$30,000, and many of the first scientific and literary men of the country have been employed upon it; it has been pronounced by almost the entire press as the greatest and best undertaking of the century, and one in which all of us as Americans, desiring to foster the best and cheapest educational works, might well be proud. Your critic has deemed it proper to reflect in the most unbecoming manner upon this work, and, believing you have permitted this article to appear without having time perhaps to fully examine it, I may be permitted to show you the falsity of his remarks.

1. Your critic asks, "What ought we to understand by the ELEVATION of soil?" We answer, CULTIVABLE soil found at DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS above sea level, and adapted, without regard to latitude, to various productions—thus we find at an elevation of from 5 to 7000 feet upon the plains west of the Mississippi river, a vegetation that cannot be found at one-half that elevation on the Atlantic coast, hence variety of elevation is equal oftentimes to variety of latitude as to productions.

2. Your critic takes exception to the term MAGNIFICENT pastures. Has he never seen the MAGNIFICENT pasture lands of western Texas, and other famed localities of the great West and South-west? Is not the term proper?

3. "CINCHONA and BARK, are they synonymous terms?" We will enlighten this learned critic. Let us see what lexicographical authorities have to say: BARK—1. The exterior covering of the trunk of a tree, &c.; 2. Specifically, Peruvian bark.—(WEBSTER. BARK—2. (Med.) The medicine called Peruvian bark, or CINCHONA.—(WORCESTER. BARK—2. By way of distinction, Peruvian bark.—[OUILVIE. BARK—2. The medicine known as Jesuit's or Peruvian bark.—[JOHNSON. Enough I think to show our learned critic that HIS BARK is not sound.

4. "Peaches from Europe! where is Persia? A bag of rice from Madagascar, &c. Coffee Plant from Europe!"

The peach was introduced into Europe from Persia in 1562, and was brought into this country by the early settlers; the cultivation of rice in Madagascar is of comparatively recent date, and the island was until some twenty years ago entirely closed to foreigners. There exists no evidence to show (despite "Peter Parley") that rice, which was introduced into Carolina toward the end of the 17th century, was brought there by other than European agency. The Coffee plant was cultivated in Holland in 1691, and first planted in American soil by the Dutch settlers of Surinam in 1718. These facts fully answer our critic—however, we may add, also, that the term "Europe" as applied to America in relation to Botany, &c., is intended to signify the "Old World" in contradistinction to the "New."

5. "We are glad to know the origin of Volcanoes, &c." In the paragraph on Geology, the sentence quoted by the REVIEWER (!) is somewhat confused, owing to the absence of a semi-colon after the word LAVAS; this typographical omission corrected, the sense of the text is sufficiently clear to any person of average acumen.

6. "MANTLES ARE USUALLY STREWN." If this metaphor is open to cavil, what about Milton's figure, in which "armour is strewn;" or Swift's, "where beggars are strewn?"

7. "The Rocky Mountain Goat, remarkable, &c., as a HABITAT!" Does our reviewer know what HABITAT means? I query. Has its habitat, would read better—but this he does not suggest.

Thus ends the weakest criticism it has been our lot to read for many a day—a criticism uncalled for as it is unkind, as weak as it is unjust. The reviewer began by saying, "By accident, we took up a number of this new publication," &c. Now we have been sending your paper copies of this work since the beginning; it seems strange that by accident he should just have seen this work. Very respectfully yours,

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher.

WHO WANTS A WEBSTER'S NATIONAL Pictorial DICTIONARY?

We answer, EVERYBODY! No family should be without it. The Boys want it. The Girls want it. The Heads of the Family want it. It is an indispensable companion. It can be referred to daily with the greatest advantage. It instructs by the eye as well as by words, for it has over EIGHT HUNDRED ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS in it, and is a work of One Thousand and Forty pages. How can every subscriber to the RURAL WORLD obtain this work without paying anything? We answer, by sending the names of TEN subscribers to the RURAL WORLD for 1870.—We will also send the RURAL WORLD for the balance of the year from the date of their subscription without charge—so, the sooner they subscribe, the better.

The names need not all be sent at once, but can be forwarded as they are received.

Any person, therefore, sending us TEN names and TWENTY DOLLARS, will be entitled to a Free copy of Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. Other Premiums of equal value will be sent, if desired.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN FORMING CLUBS.

What Our Advertisers Say.

COL. N. J. COLMAN—Our advertisement in your paper more than gives satisfaction. We are daily receiving dozens of letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States, and have sold several hundred dollars' worth of pure bred fowls in Missouri this fall. A. B. NEILL & Co., New Lisbon, Ohio.

THE RURAL WORLD FOR 1870. Inducements to New Subscribers.

We will send the RURAL WORLD free the balance of this year to all who may now subscribe for 1870. The long fall and winter evenings are coming, and every family in the West should lay in a supply of interesting and instructive reading matter. Our friends can, if they feel disposed, confer a great favor by informing their friends and neighbors of our very liberal proposition. We expect the addition of many thousand subscribers for next year, and if they subscribe now, they can have the benefit of our liberal offer.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

SATURDAY, October 30, 1869.

The Club met at the usual hour. Vice-President Hedges in the chair. Reading of the minutes was dispensed with. A report from the special committee in regard to the city rules relative to the weighing of hay, was called for, but the chairman, Col. Colman, not being present, the report was deferred.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

The subject for discussion was the following resolution, offered by Mr. Colman, at the previous meeting: RESOLVED, That the Legislature of this State should pass a law requiring all owners of stock to keep them from running at large, and within proper enclosures.

Professor Smith said it was reported that there would be several essays on the subject of fencing at this meeting, but he had not heard of any. He thought we were not ready yet for such a law as the resolution contemplated. The country is too new. Large numbers of cattle and other kinds of stock are kept with profit on the prairies, but the stock men will have to employ herders unless the crops are fenced in. As to dispensing with fencing entirely, he thought it would do in older countries, and might do in St. Louis county.

Mr. Peabody was glad to find that this subject was up for consideration. He regarded it very much in the same light as the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The sewing girls used to rebel against the sewing machines, because they thought their introduction would take away their occupation. The same feeling existed in Germany against the introduction of mowing machines. The laborers thought it would be a great injury to them. Experience had proved such machinery a benefit to all classes. Products had been greatly increased thereby and cheapened, while laborers found plenty of work.

In older States, laws to prevent stock from running at large have proved good and highly satisfactory. The proposition will meet with great opposition here, but we ought to begin to agitate it and keep it up until the people are convinced of its advantages. It is for the interest of this State that every part should be settled up rapidly, and nothing would induce immigration so

much as a law to control stock. An immigrant, for instance, goes to Vernon county and buys a prairie farm, for which he expends about all his money. Men there have been in the habit of allowing their stock to roam at large. He cannot put in a crop unless he first builds a strong fence to protect it, and the fence will cost him four times as much as the land cost. But with a stock law, which obliged men to control their stock, he could at once put in a big crop of corn or wheat, which would give him a fine start. He would write back and tell his friends how easy it is to raise fine crops in Missouri. The old citizens who have kept large herds of stock could hire men or boys to herd them, and be believed, could do better than they are now doing. In Europe, where they do not have fences, he had seen little children taking care of herds of cattle and keeping them out of the growing crops. Cattle soon become accustomed to such control and submit to it readily. He was pleading in behalf of new settlers. Such a law would be a great benefit to them.

In the matter of hogs in Jefferson county, where he lives, they destroy as much as they are worth. They have a kind of hogs called "Racers." If one of them can get his nose through a crack, he will turn up sideways and go through. One hog shut up and well fattened is worth more than a dozen such starlings as many keep. We want a law that will compel people to keep up all their stock, and the people will be the better off for it. If we could let the world know that men could come here and raise crops without fencing, it would create such a tide of immigration here as has never been known.

Mr. Hedges was glad to put himself upon record on this fence question. He was in favor of the proposed law, but he wanted it so constructed as to leave it to counties to decide by vote whether they should adopt the law or not. The great principle of our government is to protect the interests of the people. The will of the people should be law. We should agitate this question of stock law until it is understood. He moved to annul the resolution by adding, "That the subject of keeping stock enclosed shall be submitted to a vote in each county, and if adopted shall become a law, and be in force against all stock owned within such county or any coming in from other counties."

Mr. Carew Sanders was strongly in favor of a stock law, and moved that Mr. Peabody be requested to prepare a memorial on the subject, with a view of presenting the strongest reasons and facts on the subject in the most concise form.

Mr. Peabody.—I would agitate this matter all over the State, by publications and by lectures, giving facts and figures. Prove the benefit of a stock law by figures based upon actual facts. If a man has only two or three cows, let him fence for them; and if he has a large herd and wishes the use of unoccupied land, let him employ a herder.

Mr. Cabanne said he was much interested in the subject and in favor of a stock law. He had written a few reasons which he read as follows:

To one wishing to buy, or more particularly to rent land in this country, which more frequently is the case, because the value of the land places it beyond the means of many to buy, the following objections present themselves:

1st. Hedge fencing requires too much time and labor to perfect.

2d. The first cost of a board fence, the continual wear and tear, and the labor required to keep it in good repair.

3d. The destruction of crops and property by fence-breaking cattle or hogs.

4th. Land crossed by small streams, such as river Des Peres, which often rises to such a height as to carry all the fences and swinging gates that cross it, thereby placing it beyond the power of any one to keep off stray stock, consequently diminishing the agricultural value of the land.

5th. Diseases that stray stock may convey.

6th. Amalgamation.

7th. The additional price the land-holder is compelled to ask, because of the money invested in fences.

8th. The actual loss of money invested in fences by decay.

9th. The experience of farmers who live in countries where there is a stock law.

These objections could be obviated by a protecting law that we all feel so much the necessity of. This would enable land-holders to rent their lands at remunerative rates, both to themselves and their tenants.—It would also increase the assessable value of all the land in this county, and place within the means of many the profitable cultivation of all the land in it with such a market as this city.

The only argument in opposition to the passage of such a law, would be that it deprives the poor man's stock of what little it could pick upon the road, but unfortunately for his neighbor, be he rich or poor, he finds his produce feeding stray stock which, when he takes up he finds an owner for, and who always proves his fence to be unlawful.

For the above reasons, I therefore move that this Club memorialize the Legislature to enact a new law, compelling parties who have stock to keep it up, as the present law does not protect us, and is unjust.

Mr. Porter.—A good stock law will be for the best interest of farmers, and they will soon see it. Stock can be inclosed or controlled cheaper than fields for crops can be inclosed. We have much prejudice to contend with on this subject. Even in the newer portions of the country such a law would be wise, and in villages it will be found economy to keep stock up. It is a matter of justice also. Stock at large gets what does not belong to the owner of it, and a wrong is committed upon others. Both justice and economy would be promoted by the proposed law.

Prof. Smith said there were hundreds of people who had not the funds to take care of their stock, or pay for herders.

Dr. Morse said he thought a stock law would be as great a benefit to the poor as to the rich. With such a law there could be fifty times as much grain and other produce grown in the State as can now be grown, which would make living cheaper and more work for laborers. The increased amount of grain, that many poor men could raise under such a law, would enable them to buy all the stock they wanted, and fence it in also.

Mr. Peabody thought it could be proved that the cost of a herder could be saved in the prevention of losses by estrays, and otherwise, in saving the time and trouble of marking, and in the increased value by the better care which stock would receive.

Dr. Morse said it was customary to mark stock by slits, notches, &c., in the point of the ear, but he knew of one man who marks his stock by cutting off about half the ear, and he is accused of frequently converting his neighbor's marks into his own.

Prof. Riley said the whole matter had been discussed at some length in the papers. Stock men do not want such a law; the grain men want it. On our vast prairies where stock-raising is a business, he thought such a law would not suit. In thickly settled districts it would operate well.

Mr. Kelly thought we ought to limit our efforts to St. Louis county, and not venture to advise men in distant parts. The real basis of our future wealth is in these poor men, and whatever aids them is a public benefit.

Mr. Porter.—Such a law is economy in a State or national point of view. If a man can save the expense of fencing, so that he can raise corn five cents cheaper per bushel, it will be a great thing. It will prove a benefit to the laboring man. If I raise stock, I have no right, in equity, to allow it to go upon the land of my neighbor to his injury, any more than he has to plant his corn upon my land.

Mr. Kelly.—The highways are public property, and any one can turn in his stock who wishes.

Dr. Morse.—Most of us will take issue with Mr. Kelly upon that point. The highway belongs to the public for the purpose of a highway only. The farmer's deed covers the land to the center of the highway that borders it, and if he owns both sides, it covers the whole, and he pays taxes upon it. He has the right to grow potatoes, corn or grass upon it, and gather his crop. His neighbor has no right to use it as a pasture, or to trespass upon it in any way. This is a matter that has been decided by the Supreme Court in some States.

Mr. Peabody.—No man has any abstract right to allow his stock to run on the land of another. It does violence to a principle of right. It only takes a small patch to keep a few cattle. If a man is largely in the stock business, and wants to use unoccupied land for pasture, he can afford to employ a herder.

Mr. Kelly.—Would like to hear from some one who lives in the grazing portion of the county.

Dr. Henderson.—I can answer for one who lives in a grazing region. This whole county is a public grazing ground. The property owners are, as a general thing, in the minority. It is wrong that any man should be obliged to pay for his neighbor's stock. There is no question but we should have a stock law. A man has no right to keep stock to annoy and injure his neighbor. It is forcing some to raise the stock of others free. I would rather put my poor neighbor's stock in my field and keep it for him, than to be liable to the damages accruing by having it run at large.

Mr. Cabanne.—We may succeed if we ask a law for this county only, but perhaps will fail if we ask for the whole State. He suggested the appointment of a committee to present the matter to the legislature.

Prof. Riley.—There are thousands of acres in this State used for stock, to one used for grain. Where the stock interest predominates so greatly, he doubted the wisdom of a general law.

Mr. Kay.—Members say that they want a law for this county which will be a great benefit to it. I propose that the same benefit be extended to other counties.

Mr. Peabody.—I think this club should not be limited in its sphere to this county.

Dr. Morse.—It never was the intention to so limit it. We have had inquiries from distant parts, which we have responded to, and our influence is as wide as the circulation of the papers that publish our proceedings. A committee to memorialize the legislature would be a good thing. The greatest difficulty experienced by new settlers, on the prairies especially, is in fencing. They would be able to plant and sow ten times as much, and get at once upon an independent footing, but for their inability to make the necessary amount of fence.

Mr. Cabanne.—I think if the matter is properly presented to the legislature, it will carry.

Mr. Sanders moved that the subject be laid on the table for future consideration at the next meeting. Carried.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, November 1, 1869.

The week since our last report has presented no new features of especial notice in commercial matters. Receipts of wheat continue to be in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

Figures ruled on Saturday as follows:
TOBACCO: Scraps @ 100 lbs. \$3 @ 5, inferior and common lugs \$6 75 @ 8, planters lugs \$9 @ 10, factory dried \$9 @ 11 50, medium to good dark leaf \$9 75 @ 12 50, black wrappers \$12 @ 17, medium to fine bright \$20 @ 65.

HEMP: Undressed \$125 @ 175, dressed \$220 @ 245, hauled to \$140.

FLOUR: No spring saleable. Winter very dull and weak. \$4 for fine, \$4 60 for super, \$4 70 @ 5 for X, \$5 25 @ 5 50 for XX, \$5 65 for XXX, and \$6 @ 7 for choice.

RYE FLOUR: City, \$6 for choice.

CORNMEAL: \$5 50 for city kiln dried.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR: In fair demand at \$9 @ \$11.

WHEAT: Strictly prime No. 1 and choice winter very scarce. Range \$1 13 @ 1 25.

CORN: Yellow 83c, white 85 @ 91c.

OATS: Choice white, 51 @ 52c.

RYE: Prime 75c, choice 77c.

BUCKWHEAT: 85c @ 1 25.

FEATHERS: 80 @ 82 1/2c per lb.

WOOL: Unwashed medium and coarse 32 @ 33c; fine 25 @ 28c; fleece washed fine 37 @ 40c; medium and coarse 40 @ 44; tub washed good to choice 53 @ 55, fair 50 @ 54.

GAME: Prairie chickens \$5 25 @ 5 50; duck and rabbit \$2 25 @ 2 50; squirrel \$1 25 @ 1 50; quail \$2 @ 2 50; snipe \$2 25 @ 2 50; deer 9 @ 11c, venison saddle, 16 @ 18c.

BEANS: Castor \$3. Navy \$2 75 @ 3 10 and choice hand picked at \$3 50 @ 3 70.

APPLES: Common to good and choice Jenetons \$1 75 @ 2 25 @ 2 75, and good to choice pippins, bell-flowers, etc., at \$3 50 @ 4.

ONIONS: Prices on the levee have ranged at \$1 10 @ 1 50 per bush in sks, and \$3 12 @ 3 75 in bbls.

POTATOES: Buckeyes in bbls sold at \$1 30, Neshannocks \$1 40 @ 1 45, Peachblows \$1 70 @ 1 75.

BUTTER: Best yellow dairy 38 @ 40c. Roll 32 @ 33, to 37c for choice.

EGGS: 26 @ 29c shippers count and rec.

BROOM CORN: Firm at \$1 25 @ 2 10.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

In Cattle and Sheep, the offerings have principally been of low and medium grades—choice scarce. Cattle sold at \$2 12 @ 6 12 1/2 in quality. Sheep at \$1 30 @ 5 50 per head.

Pork packing.—As yet only two of our principal packers have commenced cutting. The demand for hogs has been about equal to the supply. Prices have ranged at \$8 @ 8 50 @ 9 per 100 lbs gross.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23D.

This has been quite a remarkable week in its weather, being marked with a severity quite unusual at this season. It is seldom that we have had to record two snow-falls in the same week, and both remain so long on the ground as this week.

At the close of the previous week the thermometer was on the rise, and on the 17th was quite high, with a change in the wind: the indications were towards moderation.

On the 18th the wind changed to West, accompanied with drizzling rain that changed to snow on the 19th. On the 20th the wind varied, and the temperature rose slightly.

In the afternoon of the 22d quite a rain set in, ending in snow, with the wind in the N. W., and a very low temperature on the 23d. The thermometer has now fallen to 16°.

The mean of the week, 39.°09.]

Maximum on the 17th, 62°.

Minimum on the 23d, 25°.

Range, 37°.



[Written for Colman's Rural World].

IN MEMORIAM.

BY JUNE BERRY.

Oh! my heart is filled with sadness,
And 'twas brimming o'er with gladness,
One month ago;
For I see sweet summer hasting;
Then I know there's nothing lasting,
Naught here below.

Joyous hours and sunny weather,
All are gone—have fled together,
And I am here!
Like the glad spirit from its clay,
So silently thou glidest away,
Thou dying year.

Tears and adieu, I gave thee none:
Oh! tell me whither hast thou gone?
And I alone!
I weep for all thy summer cheer;
The joys and charms to me so dear,
Where are they flown?

Summer flowers are dead and dying;
Summer friends grown cold and flying—
They would not stay;
And the sweet, the precious moments,
Fled like all of life's enjoyments,
Alas, for aye!

Lovers now with many a kiss,
Breathe parting words, and whisper this,
"Thine evermore!"
Mayhap with brows all silver laden—
But, as plighted youth and maiden,
No—nevermore!

I look on thee, thou haunted leaf,
And know that sorrowing and grief,
Is ours below;
Was e'er a tale so sad as life,
Or theme that's with such sorrow rife,
Such death and woe?

Big Knife Lodge, Wyandotte Co., Kan.

YOUNG MEN PAPERS— NO. 7.

Not intellectual attainments, not moral worth, not business acquirements, not industrious habits—are enough for a true young man. He must have something more; something to soften, quicken and empower his character; something to produce genial and social motives. He must possess the social affections in pure and quick activity. He must wear in his bosom a genial and loving heart. He must possess the home loves in all their strength and beauty. For his parents and superiors in age and wisdom, he should have a deep respect—a filial affection. He should honor age and worth.—He should be silent and respectful in the presence of experience: but, especially for his parents should be cherish the tenderest regard. It will subdue and elevate his character. It will win him the respect of all the good. It will prove a shield against evil, and quicken and elevate all his better impulses. We have never known a young man turn out very badly who cherished a tender regard for his mother. There is no affection holier than the boy's love for his mother. There is nothing more manly than such an affection. To be without it is to lack one of the essentials of a good character and a

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harmonious soul. The young man who loves his mother has a talismanic voice in his heart, ever urging him to be upright and honorable. To dishonor one's mother with a base life, or a mean character, or groveling habits, or low aims—is a bitter reproach to any young man. We see not how one can respect a mother properly and be a mean, dishonorable man. It seems to us that the thoughts of a mother's care and toil, her kindness, her solicitude, and her love, must ever be a guard against evil. How can one associate with evil companions, indulge in base practices or hateful passions, with thoughts of his mother in his mind? We can scarcely explain the moral perverseness of some young men. We can do it on no ground but that they have forgotten to love and honor their parents. Then the love of home and its associations, of brothers, sisters and friends, should be cherished. Nothing is healthier to the youthful mind, than good, social affections. Young men sometimes deem it unworthy to be tender and affectionate, to have hearts quick to love and eyes easily bedewed with tears. There never was a greater mistake! It is the soul of manliness to be large and tender-hearted. Even womanly tenderness is noble in man. Strength and tenderness make a noble pair. They should be united in every young man's character. The whole nation is elevated by generous affection. A warm heart fires the whole soul. Let parents endeavor to cultivate the affections of their sons. Let brothers and sisters strive to love each other. Let young men remember that they can never be true men till they can love with right good earnest, all the objects of natural affection.—The great want with many young men is, the want of cultivated, social affections.

How to Carve and Help at Table.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at her own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls, (which should always be laid with the breast uppermost,) place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the merry thought, cut slices from the breast, take out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you, (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath,) then turn it, and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle part.

Carve a forequarter of lamb by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Help each one to a piece of kidney and its fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top, and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

In carving venison, make a deep incision down to the bone to let out the juices, and turn the broad end toward you, cutting deep, in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail toward the head end, on each side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.—[National Agriculturist.

How Fever and Ague may be Prevented.

At this season of the year, when malarial diseases are most frequent, especially fever and ague, it becomes a matter of much importance to those compelled to live in districts where the causes of these fevers exist, to use preventive measures. It has long been a question in the medical profession whether the same remedies which break up the fever and act as anti periodics would not, judiciously administered, also prevent the fever. It is now satisfactorily proved that these agents do act as preventives as well as curatives. So well established is this fact, that the British army and navy are under orders to employ these remedies when located in malarial districts. Whenever, in tropical climates, men are sent on shore from vessels to procure wood and water, the surgeon is directed to recommend for each man, before leaving the ship in the morning, a half gill of wine containing a teaspoonful of Peruvian bark, and the same preparation is to be given to the men on their return in the evening. The beneficial effect of this treatment is constantly witnessed. The following are examples: Twenty men and one officer went on shore at Sierra Leone; the former took the remedy, but the latter refused, and he was the only person in the group who had fever.—Two boats' crews were sent to explore a river, and were absent a fortnight; one took the preventive agent regularly, the other refused it altogether; the former crew entirely escaped the fever, while the latter all suffered from fever except the commander. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, states that he found quinine an excellent preventive of malarial fever.

In the Southern States, the value of preventive measures in malarial regions is well understood. A physician in that section, in an article on this subject, relates the following illustrative case: "An overseer agreed to take charge of several rice plantations in one of the sickliest regions of rice culture, undertaking to spend the summer months on one of the plantations. He made no inquiry as to the health of the one chosen as his residence: it was selected from its convenient locality. When warned of the danger of his residing there in summer, he said he would never have the fever; his confidence in his capacity to resist malarious disease seemed unlimited.—The result fully justified his confidence. He lived ten years or more in that neighborhood, spending every summer on the plantation. He visited his rice fields without hesitation, at any hour, day or night. He never had an attack of fever during that time. I saw him after he had been there several years, and a finer specimen of robust health it would have been difficult to find. It was ascertained, on inquiry, that it was his habit to take quinine daily, during the summer, before leaving his house."

Many other examples might be quoted illustrating the same fact, but my own experience is most conclusive. I have for many years been accustomed to prescribe a bitter wine for families living in malarious localities, to be taken occasionally during the summer and fall months, and with great benefit. Though it does not prevent all attacks of fever, it very largely diminishes the number, and renders the fever very mild in those attacked. The real benefit from these agents lies in their power to tone up the system, enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and stimulate the digestion. They thus antagonize the malarial poison, which weakens the system by impoverishing the blood, enfeebling the nerves, and destroying the appetite and digestion.

A great variety of bitter infusions and tinctures may be used for this purpose, but the best is, undoubtedly, Peruvian bark, or its active principle quinine. The bark of the dog-wood (*Cornus Florida*), or of the wild cherry, or of the willow, made into a tea or put in wine or brandy answers the same purpose, though it is not as reliable. A tea made of boneset (*Eupatorium*) is also very useful when taken in small quantities daily.—

Many other common bitter vegetables have the same tonic effect.—*Hearth and Home.*

REMARKS.—Any measure or agency that tends to the promotion of human health, is entitled to our serious consideration. The importance of good health is, perhaps, most fully felt in the country, in the farmer's home and family. Far removed from physicians, and even neighbors, the entire results of the year's labors often hanging on a few weeks—disease then comes with terrible power.

We note a fact for what it is worth: During the past seventeen years, we have been in the city and country, in rain and dew, frost and snow, by night and day; living in the river bottoms and among the hills, working hard in the sun at one time and closely confined to office another; traveled by rail and wagon, at least a hundred miles a week for years, and never had more than a day's sickness, and very few of them. If we can trace this immunity from sickness to any one thing but constitutional vigor, it is to the free use of strong coffee. It is a cardinal rule not to stir out of doors, summer or winter, till we drink a cup of coffee.

Other members of the family, not having a tithe of the fatigue and exposure, have had frequent slight attacks of fever, ague, &c., and we think that in proportion as they use coffee the first thing in the morning, are they healthy.

What Sleep will Cure.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient.

Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will restore to vigor an over-worked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia, particularly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the headache. It will cure the heartache.—It will cure neuralgia. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet after it.—Or, perhaps, long-continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whiskey drinking and tobacco using. To break up the habit, are required:

A clean good bed.

Sufficient exercise to produce weariness; and pleasant occupation.

Good air, and not too warm a room.

Freedom from too much care.

A clean stomach.

A clear conscience.

Avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.—*Herald of Health.*

Happy Nancy's Secret; or Confidence in God.

There once lived in an old brown cottage a solitary woman. She tended her little garden and knit and spun for her living. She was known everywhere from village to village by the name of "Happy Nancy." She had no money, no family, no relatives, and was half blind, quite lame, and very crooked. There was no comeliness in her, and yet there, in that homely, deformed body, the Great God, who loves to bring strength out of weakness, had set his royal seal.

"Well, Nancy, singing again?" would the chance visitor say as he stopped at her door.

"Oh! yes, I'm forever at it."

"I wish you'd tell me your secret, Nancy.—You are all alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant surrounding you; what is the reason you're so happy?"

"Perhaps it's because I haven't got anybody but God," replied the good creature, looking upward. "You see, rich folks like you depend upon their families and their houses; they've got to be thinking about their business, of their wives and children; and then they're always mighty afraid of troubles ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see, 'cause I leave all to the Lord. I think—well, if He can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars shining night after night, and make my garden things come up the same, season after season, He can certainly take care of such a poor thing as I am; and so you see I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me."

"Well, but Nancy, suppose a frost comes after your fruit trees are all in blossom, and your plants out; suppose—"

"But I don't suppose, I never can suppose, I don't want to suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right. That's what makes you people unhappy; you're all the time supposing. Now, why can't you wait till the suppose comes, and then make the best of it?"

"Ah! Nancy, it's pretty certain you'll get to heaven, while many of us with all our worldly wisdom, will have to stay out."

"There you are, at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head, "always looking out for some black cloud. Why, if I was you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him right into my heart. He'll do you a desperate sight of mischief."

She was right. We do take the demon of care, of distrust, of melancholy foreboding, of ingratitude right into our heart. We canker every pleasure with gloomy fears of coming ill. We seldom trust that blessings will enter, or hail them when they come. We should be more child-like to our Heavenly Father, believe in His love, learn to confide in His wisdom, and not in our own; and above all wait till the "suppose" comes, and make the best of it. Depend upon it, earth would seem an Eden, if you would follow Happy Nancy's rule, and never give place in your bosom to imaginary evils.

"With cheerful mind thy course of duty run;
God nothing does, or suffers to be done,
But thou would'st do thyself, if thou could'st see
The end of all events as well as He."

CUTTING THE HAIR.—There is a common but a false notion that frequent cutting of the hair is favorable to its growth. Mothers thus often despoil their infants of their first silken locks, with the idea that the second hair will be much more rich and abundant. "This is an error. The most beautiful and abounding heads of hair I ever saw," says Dr. Cazenave, "were those which the seissors had never touched. Mothers, not satisfied with trimming the hair of their children, often have it shaved or cut it close to the scalp, when they find it losing some of its brilliancy or falling out.—Except in rare cases of disease, the total sacrifice of the hair is unnecessary, and the second growth is never equal to the first. Getting the hair trimmed from time to time may be allowed as a matter of convenience, but it does not produce the benefit generally attributed to it."

Female Piety.

The gem of all others which encircles the coronet of a lady's character is, unaffected piety.—Nature may lavish much upon her person—the enchantment of the countenance, the gracefulness of her mein, or the strength of her intellect—yet her loveliness is uncrowned, until piety throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of its charms: she then becomes unearthly in her temper, unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it will be her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thralldom of earth, and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw her magical charm over many; princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her riches; the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and song—yet piety must be her ornament, her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voices attuned to the melody of Heaven.

With such a treasure, every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased; friendship will be doubly sweet; and their character will possess a price far above rubies; life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

MAKING SAUERKRAUT.—Your "stand" may be anything that will hold from half a barrel to a barrel.—Scald it out thoroughly, and be sure it is perfectly clean. The cutter and stamper should also be well scalded. Take off the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve the head, remove the heart, and proceed to cut up. Place some clean cabbage leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, and stamp gently till the juice just makes its appearance; then add another handful of salt, more cabbage, and so on till the stand is full. Cover with cabbage leaves, place over them a clean board, and on the top of that a stone of fifteen pounds or more. Put away in some outhouse, while it is fermenting, as the smell is very offensive through a dwelling, if put in a cellar immediately. It should, however, always be placed in a cellar, or where it will not freeze before extreme cold weather comes on. The Germans often add a small quantity of Juniper berries and coriander seed to the salt, as the cabbage is packed down. This is not generally done in this country, as the flavor of these articles is not much liked here.—[German town Telegraph.]

CATCHING COLD is a common phrase for an attack of catarrh, but it is a very incorrect one.

When I felt a fresh cold beginning, I tried in vain to account for it, until I accidentally saw in Copland's Dictionary that the most fertile cause of a cold was coming from a moist, cold air, to a hot and dry room. Since then I agree with a friend who says that a cold comes from catching hot.—Dr. Thomas Inman.

SALT IN COOKING VEGETABLES.—If one portion of a dish of vegetables be boiled in pure water, and the other in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference may be observed in the tenderness, flavor, and, if potatoes, mealiness of the two. Onions are probably more improved by being cooked in salt water than any other vegetable. Much of their unpleasant smell is taken away, and a peculiar sweetness and improved aroma is decidedly apparent. Salt hinders the evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of vegetables.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there never will be any accumulations of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of the mortar which is exposed,

absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down into the fire-place. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION.—I do not give the following as an effectual remedy for a deep-seated consumption, but that it will cure many most obstinate cases I well know. I have witnessed its good effects in numberless instances: Live temperately, avoid spirituous liquors, wear flannel next the skin, and take every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine-glass full of expressed juice of green horehound, and if you are not too far gone, a cure is certain.

LEMON-JUICE IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon-juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied to diphtheria, and he relates that when a dresser in the hospital, his own life was saved by this timely application. He got three dozen lemons, and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. The doctor has noted numerous cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

PLUM PUDDING.—Pulverize sufficient crackers to fill a pint vessel, and put them into a quart of sweet milk. When they become soft, add half a teaspoon of melted butter, four teaspoonsful of sugar, a gill of flour, half a wine-glass of grape or currant wine, and half a grated nutmeg. Beat five eggs to a froth, and mix with the milk. To this add a quarter of a pound each of seeded raisins and Zante currants, and two ounces of citron cut in strips. Bake or boil two hours.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following remarkable little poem was contributed to the San Francisco "Times" from the pen of Mrs. H. A. Deming. Each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present:—

LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
Life's a short Summer, man a flower.
By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
To be, is better far than not to be,
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy:
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
Your fate is but the common fate of all;
Unmingled joys here to no man befall.
Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
Custom does often reason over-rule,
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
Live well; how long or short, permit to Heaven;
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
Vile intercourse, where virtue has no place.
Then keep each passion down, however dear,
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay,
With craft and skill, to ruin and betray.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise;
We masters grow of all that we despise.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
Only destructive to the brave and great.
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
How long we live, not years, but actions tell:
That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
For live we how we can, die we must.

DON'T BE HUMBLED with the foolish idea that Catarrh cannot be cured! The world moves, and medical science is progressive. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists at fifty cents, and each package makes a full pint of the medicine ready for use. Can get it by mail for Sixty Cents from Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 5000 Norway Spruce, 9 to 12 inches, \$10 per 100.
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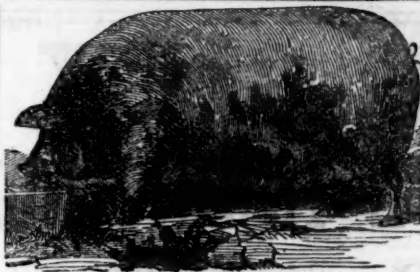
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WANTED—AGENTS. \$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only \$18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for Circulars. Beware of infringers. Address **SECOMB & CO.,** Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Will Knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address, **AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,** Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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At 75 Cents a Pound
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THIS POTATO, claimed to be a week earlier than the "EARLY ROSE," and for which Fifty Dollars apiece was asked the past season, is now offered at the above sacrifice.

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The subscriber offers for sale his celebrated flock of COTSWOLDS, consisting of Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Every sheep is guaranteed thoroughbred, and either imported direct from England from best flocks, or their descendants. Prices of Rams, \$150 to \$250. Ewes, from \$100 to \$150. Lambs, \$100 each. Sheep boxed and delivered at Railroad, with food to last their journey. Address, **JOHN D. WING,** Washington, D.C., or New York.

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The MOUND CITY has just completed its first Policy Year, and yet has issued over 1400 Policies, and has a business monthly increasing.

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
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feb13-1y

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THIS COMPANY ISSUES ALL KINDS OF LIFE AND
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WINE, Molasses, or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn. [au28-1y]

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HAS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES,
Trotting and Pacing Horses,
Thoroughbred Durham, Ayrshire & Alderney Cattle,
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Fancy Poultry of all kinds.

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EARLY ROSE POTATOES AT SPECIAL
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E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTING HORSES
Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle,
And South-Down Sheep.

FOR SALE AT
Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky.
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MARK TWAIN'S
NEW BOOK with 234 Engravings.
THE INNOCENTS ABROAD;
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The most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Do you want to make money faster than ever before in your life? Sell this Book. 500 volumes sold in New York city in one day. 20,000 volumes printed in advance and now ready for agents. Send for circular to F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 502 North 6th St., St. Louis, Mo. oc2-3m

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Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,
BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application.
jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

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Hedge Plants Grown in Missouri.

93 Bushels Osage Orange Seed planted.
I will ship, freight prepaid, to any railroad station in North Missouri, GOOD HEDGE PLANTS at \$2.50 per 1000, next fall—or \$3 next spring. Printed directions furnished.
CHAS. PATTERSON,
May 22-6m
Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

Fall 1869. - - - Spring, 1870.

Western Orchard; from Western Nurseries.

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Permanently established and reliable.

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Offer for sale the following fall and spring, the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, &c., ever offered to Western planters. Our life-long experience in the Nursery Business and Fruit Growing combined, enable us to understand the wants of the Western Fruit Grower. We respectfully invite all who wish to purchase NURSERY STOCK, in large or small quantities to correspond with us; or if practicable call and examine our stock and prices. Our prices will be as low as any other first-class, reliable Nursery. Special inducements to Nurserymen and large dealers, and liberal terms to reliable Local Agents, who propose to deal with their neighbors.

All stock warranted to be as represented. Shipping facilities unsurpassed. Information given and Catalogues mailed free to all applicants. Address,

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NURSERY, Bloomington, Ills., for the Fall of 1869, 200,000 strong, well-grown one and two year old Apple trees; also, a general Nursery Stock. Will contract to put up Apple Grafts in the best of order the coming winter. Address, W. P. WILLS & SON, Bloomington, Ills.

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BEATS THEM all in price and terms.

No work required of patrons. Ask no money in advance of the work. Board ourselves when required. Warrants a good fence to turn all kinds of stock, or no pay. Write for terms. Agents wanted for Jackson, Cass and adjoining counties. Good commission allowed. Address, J. P. TAYLOR, oct16-26t
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IRON and WIRE FENCES.

Iron Ox Hurdle fence; Iron Sheep Hurdle fence; Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Iron Farm Gates; Guards for Stable Divisions; Store Fronts, Factories, &c.; Tree Guards; Ornamental Wire Work for Porches, Greenhouses, &c.; Wire Railing for Cottage, Garden and Cemetery enclosures; Mosquito Netting, and every variety of Wire Work. Every Information furnished by Manufacturers.

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb6-12t1am

J. M. JORDAN'S Catalogue Prices FOR NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE trees, 1st class, 4 to 6 feet, \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000. Second class, 3 to 4 feet, \$6.25 per 100; \$50 per 1000.
PEACH, \$15 per 100; \$120 per 1000.
CHERRY, fine trees, \$25 per 100.
PEAR trees, Standard and Dwarf, \$25 to \$45 per 100.
ALL STOCK GROWN ON OUR NURSERY.
Catalogues Free. [au28-3m] **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

CHOICE DWARF and STANDARD PEAR
Trees, for sale by **E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.**

Colored Plates of Fruits and Flowers.
Drawn and colored from Nature, in the very best style, for Nurserymen, Tree Dealers and Amateurs.

Also, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Groups, different sizes and styles, for Parlor and Office Ornaments. A large collection of Plates now on hand, and additions constantly made. Furnished separate, or neatly bound, as desired. THESE PLATES ARE EQUAL TO ANY MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. Four samples by mail for \$1. Send for List. Address, F. K. PHOENIX, oct9-ly
Bloomington, Illinois.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Purifier of the Blood**, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Bloomington Nursery.

500 Acres. 18th Year. 10 Greenhouses.
Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, immense and reliable assortment, very low for cash.

APPLES—including most magnificent stock of yearlings—also, hardy Northern sorts, such as Duchess Oldenburg, Hilsop, Transcendent and other Crab Apples, 1, 2, and 3 year.

Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, Forest and Evergreen Trees, Nursery Stocks, Osage Orange Hedge Plants, Roses, own roots, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Iris, Squills, Lilies, Speciosum, Auratum, &c. Also, superior colored plates of Fruits and Flowers. Send 10 cents for Catalogues.
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.
oct9-2m

GRAPES A SPECIALTY.

Strong Plants of all leading varieties, including Norton's Virginia, Concord, Ives, &c. For Price List, address,

DR. C. W. SPALDING,
Pres't Cliff Cave Wine Co.,
oct30-4t
120 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fresh Apple Seed,

At \$7 per bushel. Large orders at reduced rates.

JAMES A. ROOT,
oct30-2t
Skanateles, N. Y.

Prices Reduced.

TO CLOSE OUT OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
HEDGE PLANTS

This Fall, we have decided to put the price way down. Send for our new Price List.

APPLE TREES VERY CHEAP.

W. H. Mann & Co.,

GILMAN, IROQUOIS CO., ILL.

100,000 STRONG GRAPE VINES,

Consisting of Concord, Ives, Norton's Virginia, Rogers' Hybrids, &c. Price list sent to all applicants.
E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

A large number of good, strong, No. 1 plants, grown from old wood, for sale by
JOHN VALLE,
Price \$100 per 1000.
New Haven, Mo.

PREMIUM CROP OF SEED POTATOES, CORN AND OATS.

Orders received between January 1st, 1870, will be filled at the following VERY LOW RATES:

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$5—10 barrels \$40. Breese's King of Earlies, \$1 per lb. by mail postpaid. Early Prince, Rose, Climax, Breese's Prolific, Willard, Excelsior, Worcester or Reily, &c., 4 lbs. of either variety by mail postpaid for \$1. Early London White, per bushel, \$1; per bbl, \$3. Early York, Goodrich, Harrison, Gleason, Cuzco, Shaker Fancy, Garnet Chili, White Peachblow, Mercer, Prince Albert, &c., each \$2 per bbl.

CORN—Sanford's Premium (new flint), Early Tuscarora (flour), each 50 cents per quart by mail postpaid; \$3 per bush. Extra large white and yellow field corn, selected, \$2 per bush.

OATS—Surprise, Ramsdell's Vermont Norway, Swedish, Hungarian, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Scotch Potato Oats, each \$2.00 per bush.

All seed is of first quality, warranted pure and true to name, and will be delivered at express office or depot free of further charge. Send money at my risk by P. O. Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Catalogue containing testimonials, history of seed, &c., sent free to all applicants.
J. K. HUDSON,
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Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

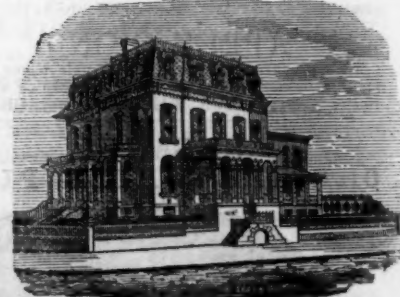
AT REDUCED PRICES.**OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS**

By the Thousand and Million.
CHEAP AND GOOD.

Send for Prices and Papers to

CHAS. A. TURNER, MAcon, ILL.,

Or, **PROF. J. B. TURNER, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.**
oct23-3m

**ALLEN & WATSON,****PLASTIC SLATE ROOFERS,**

And Manufacturers of Improved Plastic Slate Roofing, and Plastic Slate Double Felt. The best Felt and the cheapest and best Roofing in the market. Waterproof and Fireproof. Orders solicited.—Send for circulars. Roofs repaired on short notice.
Jyl7-9t-cow
Office, 513 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

\$100 to \$250 per Month guaranteed.—Sure pay. Salaries paid weekly to Agents everywhere selling our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Call at, or write for particulars to, the Girard Wire Mills, 261 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. [sep11-8t-cow]

WANTED--100 Farmers, or farm-ers' sons, can procure employment, paying from \$100 to \$150 per month, from now until next spring. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 410 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. nov6-4t

FARMS WANTED.

A NEW NUMBER OF THE
Missouri Farm Register;

TO BE PUBLISHED OCTOBER 31st, 1869, or soon after. Descriptions of every Farm for sale in Missouri and the West, and of the location, improvements, etc., of each, with the prices, terms of sale, names and addresses of the owners, wanted for the NEW FARM REGISTER, all of which will be inserted for FIFTY CENTS each farm, and a copy of the paper sent to the advertiser. We publish the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of farm owners, advertise the "Register" and contents in the leading Agricultural and Eastern papers, and send it to those ordering copies, thus bringing the seller in direct communication with the very persons desiring to buy. Its circulation is now large in all parts of the country, and every farm for sale should be advertised in it. Copies of the "Register" to subscribers, 50 cents each.

J. H. PARSONS & CO., Publishers,
oct30-2t 319 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

R. D. O. SMITH, Solicitor of
452 7th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to Ed. PR. FARMER.

PATENTS

oct30-13t

FARMS for sale in Benton Co., Mo.
100 ACRES--80 of PRAIRIE, 20 of TIMBER. The prairie is gently undulating; all improved; 60 seeded to wheat. Half mile from Lincoln P. O.; 10 miles north of Warsaw; 12 miles from R. R.; daily mail stages, stores, blacksmiths' shops, &c. Timber 1 mile from prairie.

Also farm of 160 ACRES; 100 of excellent prairie joining above; 60 of timber. All improved and inclosed.

Also, 140 ACRES. 100 of prairie, finely improved; 15 seeded to wheat; new house of 6 rooms, barn 50x70; 40 acres in meadow, plenty of stock water, &c.

These farms comprise one body of land, and will be sold altogether or separately, to suit purchasers. **TIMBER ALL SELECTED IN LOTS.** Good Schools, Churches, &c. Price \$25 per acre. Crops, stock and farming utensils, will be sold with farms, if desired. For further particulars inquire of J. B. COLEGROVE, Lincoln, Benton Co., Mo. oct30-4t

PEACH SEED WANTED.

We have inquiries for Peach Seed. Parties having it for sale would do well to correspond with us. Address COLMAN & CO., 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLARKE and BURLINGTON RASPBERRY; Wilson's Early and Kittatiny Blackberries; Gooseberries, Currants, Grape Vines, Roses, Deciduous Shrubs, and many new and rare Evergreens. Send for Catalogue, just published.

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APPLE CIONS.

I am prepared to supply good Apple Cions of the leading varieties, true to name, as cheap as any one in the West. T. A. WILKES, Quincy, Illinois.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.



BRED AND FOR SALE BY
Geo. B. Hickman,
WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.
Send for Circular and Price List.
nov-3t-lam

REMOVAL.

The subscriber being about to remove his Nursery business to the West, offers his stock of GRAPES, VINES, &c., at extremely low prices.

The season at the East having been remarkably favorable, my stock is unusually fine this year. I offer fine plants, for full delivery, of CONCORD, 1 year old, 1st class, \$5 1/2 100, \$30 1/2 1000. 2 " 1st " \$3 1/2 100, \$30 1/2 1000. 3 " 1st " \$12 1/2 100, \$100 1/2 1000. Other varieties in proportion.

Having a large number of vines growing in Iowa, parties preferring can have their orders filled from there. Address, G. E. MEISSNER, Richmond, Staten Island, New York.
nov6-2t After Nov. 20th, Waterloo, Iowa.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

A choice article of my own raising, warranted genuine, and free from seeds of the Canada thistle and other noxious weeds. Awarded a BLUE RIBBON both at the Michigan and Illinois State Fairs of 1869. Satisfactory reference given, if required. Prices sent free. Address, J. H. TOWNLEY, Parma, Mich. nov6-3t

VINEGAR--How Made Pure,

Quick as the quickest, and cheaper than the cheapest. Full particulars sent on application. An agent wanted in each county. A. D. STRONG, Ashtabula, O.

THE LARGE ALTON NUTMEG MELON.

SEEDS FREE.

The firm at Alton, who introduced this Melon, claim to have realized, last year, \$400 per acre. They will yield enormously; and we have some curiosity to know the net profits of their 14 acres this year. We have reason to believe, however, that it will not be extravagant--prices of farm and garden products being this season badly demoralized. Those who wish to luxuriate on Large Alton Nutmeg Melons another year--and their number will be legion--will, by addressing JOS. CLARK, Pevely, I. M. R. R., Mo., and inclosing a stamped envelope directed to themselves, receive a supply of seeds by return mail. JOSEPH CLARK, Pevely, Mo.

SENT FREE!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S
SEED CATALOGUE

And GUIDE to the
Flower and Vegetable GARDEN, FOR 1870.

Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address, immediately, O'KEEFE, SON & CO., Ellwanger & Barry's Bock, Rochester, N.Y.
oc2-tojune70

FOR SALE, 3 lots of well-timbered LAND, of 17 1/2 acres each, situate about 35 miles from St. Louis, and about 1/2 a mile from Pacific City on the P. R. R. Apply to C. G. RICHARDSON, Attorney at Law, 11 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.
oc2-6t

CHOICE PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS, for sale by E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

CHOICE Holland BULBS.

We beg to offer a choice lot of Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots, selected and imported by ourselves. Now is the time to order and plant.

HYACINTHS--Choiceest named, all colors, double and single, 30c each, \$3 per doz.
" --Choiceest, without names, colors given, 25c each, \$2 per dozen.

TULIPS--Fine named, double and single, 15c each, \$1 25 per dozen.
CROCUS--Six finest named varieties, all colors, \$3 per 100, 50c per dozen.

" --Without name, yellow, white, blue, color separate, \$1 50 per 100, 30c per doz.
NARCISSUS Posticus--Single, white, red cup, hardy 10c each, 75c per doz.

" --Double Roman, white, orange cup, 15c each, \$1 50 per doz.

Small lots by mail on receipt of price named. Larger lots by express. No charge for packages on bulbs. Address, COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis.

Colman & Sanders,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

ST. LOUIS NURSERY,

Have just issued their WHOLESALE CATALOGUE and Price List of FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL STOCK, &c., for the Fall of 1869, which they will send free to all persons who inclose a stamped envelope addressed to themselves. Address, COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

JOS. CLARK & CO., Nurserymen, PEVELY, MO., have issued their CATALOGUE of GRAPES and SMALL FRUITS, &c., which will be mailed free to any person sending a stamped envelope with their address upon it. Address, JOS. CLARK & CO., Pevely, I. M. R. R., Mo.

EVERY FARMER His Own MILLER!

THE DIAMOND MILL COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

ARE MANUFACTURING

SIX Sizes of GRIST Mills,

FOR HAND AND POWER USE,

Having capacities of from 1 to 30 bushels per hour, and at prices from \$15 to \$175--being LESS THAN ONE HALF the price of Burr Stone Mills of corresponding capacities. These Mills are the most durable of any yet invented, are SELF-SHARPENING, and can be run steadily for years without the expenditure of a dollar for dressing or repairs. Each Mill is fully warranted, and will more than

SAVE ITS PRICE EVERY YEAR

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List Address THE DIAMOND MILL COMPANY, jy31-6m] 18 East Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR PRIEST and NUN.

Apply at once to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. oc23-13t

PEACH TREES. PEACH TREES.

The attention of Amateurs and Market Planters is called to the following list of choice varieties, which we offer for sale the present season. Extra fine trees, price \$20 per 100--for full assortments purchaser's selection. Troth's Early, Hale's Early, Large Early York, Lato Crawford, Smock Free and Wright's Mammoth Heath, are grown in the largest quantity; and, in smaller quantities, the following can be furnished: Early Crawford, Haines' Early, Coul-edge Favorite, George the Fourth, Yellow Rarieripe, Late Red Rarieripe, Stump the World, Old Mixon Free, Red Cheek Melacaton, Barker's Seedling, Bucky Hill, Moore's Favorite, Mountain Rose, Beer's Smock, Beer's Late Melocaton, Morris White, Old Mixon Cling, Mo. Mammoth, Columbia, Washington Cling, Late Admirable, Lagrange, Roybold's Late Red, Snow Peach. Address, COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Colman's Rural World,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy, &c., &c.

Published Weekly, at 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

In a neat quarto form of 16 pages, on fine book paper, forming two volumes a year of 416 pages each, beginning with January and July. TERMS--Two DOLLARS a year in advance. For a club of 5 new subscribers and \$10, a copy Free one year. Or for a club of 8 old subscribers and \$16, a copy Free one year.

ADVERTISING RATES--25 cents per line each insertion, inside pages; 35 cents per line last page. Double price for unusual display. Sixty cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar.

The circulation of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is now, by far, the largest of any paper of its class published in the Mississippi Valley (having been published for 21 years past in St. Louis), and offers to Stock Breeders, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists and Implement Dealers and Manufacturers, the very best medium for reaching the live, wide-awake, enterprising classes interested in such articles as are usually advertised.